Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866. NUMBER 360.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—Today—100 [illegible]

WANTED—First-class carpenters. [illegible]

WANTED—Men with $25 and [illegible]

WANTED—A Copyist—A lad of [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, Clerks, [illegible]

WANTED—Good [illegible] men, [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced [illegible]

WANTED—This Day—1,500 [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen, travel- [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—100 [illegible]

WANTED—Ten active, energetic [illegible]

WANTED—All men looking for [illegible]

WANTED—A young Boy, in a [illegible]

WANTED—To Book-binders— [illegible]

WANTED—Tinner—To go into [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen—A few [illegible]

WANTED—A first rate Fire In- [illegible]

WANTED—Good Electrotypers [illegible]

WANTED—Men—Good for [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$500 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$200 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,500 [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A Nurse—One will- [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do second work. [illegible]

WANTED—Three young ladies [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl to take care [illegible]

WANTED—A good Girl, to do [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl, to do [illegible]

WANTED—Girls—Experienced [illegible]

WANTED—A woman to do plain [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation— [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By [illegible]

WANTED—Situation [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—In [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—A [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To borrow, by a [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase for cash [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate, improv- [illegible]

WANTED—Drug, Dry Goods [illegible]

WANTED—Fifteen day board- [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase—A [illegible]

WANTED—To Publishers—To [illegible]

WANTED—Business men with [illegible]

WANTED—Employment in some [illegible]

WANTED—A furnished room [illegible]

WANTED—A lady with a small [illegible]

WANTED—To rent steam power [illegible]

WANTED—To Exchange—An [illegible]

WANTED—A rare opportunity [illegible]

WANTED—10,000 empty carbon [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—A partner with $50 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A man [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—I want [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With from [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—A [illegible]

WANTED—Partners—Two [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—The [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—With a pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant Board [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverly House [illegible]

BOARDING—25 more day board [illegible]

BOARDING—A good place [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished or [illegible]

BOARDING—Four young men [illegible]

BOARDING—A desirable [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Pleasant suite [illegible]

BOARDING—Two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Two ladies [illegible]

BOARDING—At No. 8 Eldridge [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished and [illegible]

BOARDING—A suit of elegant [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and [illegible]

BOARDING—Very pleasant [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A valuable new [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Cottage [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story build- [illegible]

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots in [illegible]

FOR SALE—Homestead leased lots, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A good [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot—Or long lease, [illegible]

FOR SALE—River Lot—800 feet [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 feet corner Lake [illegible]

FOR SALE—Blocks 15, 16, 17, [illegible]

FOR SALE—I will sell at auction, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice marble-front [illegible]

FOR SALE—80 feet on the south- [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash avenue, [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Fred Clayton, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

THE TREATIES OF 1815.

Points of the Treaty of Vienna and the Holy Alliance Arrangement.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 14.]

[illegible]

FROM MICHIGAN.

Conflagration at Marshall—A Business Portion Consumed—Death of a Prominent Citizen.

[illegible]

Wall Street.

[illegible]

Maryland Politics.

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings on the Reconstruction Resolutions.

The Rebel Franchise Section Stricken Out by a Unanimous Vote.

NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

AYES, 96; NOES, 32.

Death of Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

War Between Austria and Prussia Considered Inevitable.

The Reciprocity Question in the English Parliament.

INTERESTING BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

Extraordinary and Violent Changes During the Recent Panic.

STILL FURTHER FAILURES REPORTED AND RUMORED.

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Louisville Presbytery Case Under Discussion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

RESULTS OF THE UNION SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Union Senatorial Caucus was in session but about an hour this morning. The report of the Committee was submitted by Mr. Fessenden, and it so well embodied the conclusions which had been reached in the caucus discussions, that it was adopted without material alteration, and brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Howard, who, on account of Mr. Fessenden's illness, has charge of the whole matter. [illegible]

THE DAVIS ASSASSINATION COMPLICITY.

[illegible]

SECRETARY STANTON'S SPEECH.

Secretary Stanton's recent speech is not very favorably received by the Southern journals. [illegible]

CINCINNATI APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

[illegible]

THE NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

[illegible]

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ITEMS.

[illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

GEN. FITZ HENRY WARREN.

[illegible]

MRS. JEFF. DAVIS

[illegible]

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

[illegible]

THE TARIFF BILL.

[illegible]

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

[illegible]

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

[illegible]

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW BANK BILL.

[illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

CONFIRMATIONS.

[illegible]

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP HONORED.

[illegible]

INDIAN TREATY.

[illegible]

GENERAL HAGEN.

[illegible]

SEEKING PARDON.

[illegible]

PROJECT FOR COLONIZATION IN FLORIDA.

[illegible]

THE COLORADO QUESTION.

[illegible]

NEW PERUVIAN MINISTER.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The Reciprocity Question in Parliament—Statue to be Erected to Mr. Peabody—War Between Austria and Prussia Considered Inevitable—Interesting Bank of England Statement—Failures reported and Rumored.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamship Persia, from Liverpool, [illegible]

LATEST BY STEAMER PERSIA.

[illegible]

[By telegraph to Queenstown.]

[illegible]

LATEST.

[illegible]

OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Reports Presented and acted on—Further Consideration of the Louisville Presbytery Case—Speeches by Dr. W. L. Breckinridge, of Ky., Dr. Humphrey and others.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 29.

[illegible]

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

WEST POINT, May 29.—Gen. Scott died at five minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. [illegible]

FROM ST. PAUL.

Banquet to Gen. Sherman—Burning of a Hotel.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, May 29.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Military Items—Death from Careless Use of Firearms.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 29.

[illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

River Items—Memorial Against the Proposed Cotton Tax—Cool Weather.

[Special Despatch to Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Milligan Arrested for Treason—Masonic—State Soldiers' Association—A Johnson Fizzle.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.

[illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Suspension Bridge Across the Cumberland Opened—River Floods in Alabama—Damage to Crops, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 29.

The suspension bridge across the Cumberland at this point was opened to-day. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Major General of the Late Volunteer Army Shot in a Personal Altercation with a Bank Cashier.

[illegible]

From New Orleans and Galveston.

[illegible]

FROM SARATOGA.

Congress Hall Hotel Destroyed by Fire—Loss, $200,000.

[illegible]

Safe Robbery.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

P. C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, [illegible]

MASONIC.

[illegible]

To Inventors and Patent Owners.

J. S. TURCHIN & CO., [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.—One of the best GROCERY STORES [illegible]

Ross & Gossage,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET,

Have just received

FROM AUCTION

Over Thousand Pieces of

WOVE WOOL VALENCIAS,

Which they are selling for

"One Shilling Sixpence," "and 25 cents" a yard.

Cost to import 40 to 50 cents.

FIVE HUNDRED PIECES

Printed Eng. Delaines,

Twelve and a half cents a yard.

Brown Shirtings,

12½ cents a yard.

Bleached Shirtings,

12½ cents a yard.

Madder Prints,

12½ cents a yard.

And have Large Daily Arrivals of

GREAT BARGAINS

In Dry Goods of every description.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

STRAWBERRIES.

Fruit Dealers and others can be supplied at short notice, with one hundred [illegible] half-bushel Strawberry Drawers, four drawers to a sett. Address Box 3535.

DeGRAFF'S

CLOTHING

HOUSE,

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

BUSINESS SUITS

IN EVERY COLOR.

The Latest & Most Popular Styles.

DRESS SUITS

Equal to Custom Work.

Goods Made to order at short notice.

L. DeGRAFF,

Corner State and Randolph Streets.

BOOKKEEPER.

A first-class one, is ready for an engagement from the 1st of June. Address "C B," Tribune office.

EGGS.

Pure Blood Black Spanish Fowls' Eggs. For sale at 168 State street.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. BUSH. [illegible]

SALTPETRE.

For sale, to arrive, in lots to suit, at a low price, by JOSEPH B. PHELPS, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

SMOKELESS LAMP CHIMNEYS,

122 Clark street,

POPE & SLOCUM.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing [illegible]

R. S. RHODES.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK COUNTY. [illegible]

EDWARD S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

New Advertisements.

To the Business Men of Chicago.

"SKANDINAVEN,"

IS THE NAME OF A

Norwegian Newspaper,

[illegible] the 1st of June.

PUBLISHED BY

LANGLAND & ANDERSON.

[illegible]

By permission we respectfully refer the business men of Chicago to the following well-known Scandinavians: Rev. PAUL ANDERSEN, Col. A. JACOBSON, Dr. PAOLI, IVER LAWSON, SAMUEL ARENTZ, Pastor CARLSON, Sheriff NELSON, A. K. JOHNSON, K. IVERSON, ANDREW NELSON, Messrs. ERICKSON & KIRKEBY. Also to the CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

Office in Wheeler's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets, Room 14.

GIVE US A CALL.

K. LANGLAND. JOHN ANDERSON.

RICHARDS' IRON WORKS,

190 & 192 Washington-st,

CHICAGO, ILL.

PORTABLE & STATIONARY ENGINES,

Richards' Corn Shellers, Elevators

AND

WAREHOUSE MACHINERY.

CHICAGO VENTILATION CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Griffith's Archimedean Ventilator.

[illegible]

19 & 21 Dearborn-st.,

C. L. RICE & CO., General Agents.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE NATIONAL

Tea Company

OF CHICAGO

[illegible]

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 10, WE SHALL PUBLISH

SUMMER REST,

A NEW VOLUME,

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

CONTENTS:

ORCHARD TALK.
A PROSE HENRIADE.
LARVA LESSONS.
FANCY FARMING.
A COUNCIL ABOUT A COUNCIL.
GILFILLAN'S SABBATH.
THE KINGDOM COMING.
KING JAMES THE FIRST.
WELL DONE.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

WM. MACKAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

53 Beaver Street, New York.

Represented in Chicago by

JOSEPH B. PHELPS,

No. 15 Chamber of Commerce.

C. DAHLGREEN,

PARIS STEAM DYE WORKS,

(The most extensive in the Northwest.)

[illegible]

No. 123 Dearborn Street, No. 19 South Desplaines Street.

JOB COMPOSITORS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

BY

DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING

Garden City Printing and Blank Book Co., 138 Lake Street.

TRUSSES.

[illegible]

EYE & EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, [illegible]

STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL,

Thursday Evening, May 31,

AT WASHINGTON SKATING PARK HALL.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

William Street Mission Building Fund.

Admission 25 cents.

New Advertisements.

DR. LIGHTHILL

Can daily be consulted at his office in the

SHERMAN HOUSE,

ON

CATARRH,

DEAFNESS!!

Discharges from the Ear,

Impaired Sight,

Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints,

ASTHMA,

And all the various diseases incident to the

Eye, Ear, Throat & Lungs.

CURE OF CATARRH.

Letter from Mrs. Thos. J. Higgins, of this City.

DR. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: A year ago, while on a visit to Boston, I placed myself under your care for the treatment of Catarrh, with which I then suffered very much. Although I saw you but once, yet by using your Remedies and following your advice for three months, I was completely cured of this loathsome and dangerous difficulty, and have remained well ever since. I take great pleasure in recommending your invaluable services to all similarly afflicted.

Very Respectfully,

MRS. THOS. J. HIGGINS,

No. 213 West Washington street.

Chicago, May 12th, 1866.

Practical Remarks on

DEAFNESS

And Diseases of the

EAR!

By A. F. Lighthill, M. D.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF DEAFNESS.

Deafness is a misfortune very much to be deplored, for we depend upon the sense of hearing for the development of speech in childhood, and our instruction and social intercourse in after life. [illegible]

Symptoms of Diseases of the Ear.

In spite of all precautions, the Ear will at times become affected; [illegible]

METHOD OF DETECTING INCIPIENT DEAFNESS.

[illegible]

EAR-ACHE.

[illegible]

NOISES.

[illegible]

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR.

[illegible]

WARNING AGAINST PROCRASTINATION.

[illegible]

INSURE WITH

THE

Merchants' Insurance Company

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

It has a Cash Capital paid in of over - - - $400,000

And is Chartered to increase the same to - $5,000,000

W. E. DOGGETT ... President.
WILLIAM McKINDLEY ... Vice-President.
SOLOMON A. SMITH ... Treasurer.
WILLIAM E. ROLLO ... Secretary.

OFFICE,

Room No. 16 Chamber of Commerce Building.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. ARMOUR,	WM. E. DOGGETT,	H. W. HINSDALE,
R. M. HOUGH,	H. A. HURLBUT,	DANIEL A. JONES,
H. W. KING,	R. S. KING,	WM. McKINDLEY,
L. D. NORTON,	SOL. A. SMITH,	JOHN TYRRELL.
	P. L. UNDERWOOD.	

MERCHANTS' AND PACKERS' INSURANCE COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED.

THE LARGEST HOME COMPANY IN THE NORTHWEST.

BATH TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

HUCK TOWELS, [illegible] EACH.

DAMASK TOWELS, VERY HANDSOME—[illegible] EACH.

TABLE CLOTHS, [illegible] EACH.

DAMASK NAPKINS, $1.50 TO $5 PER DOZ.

HANDKERCHIEFS, AT ALL PRICES.

J. J. WEST,

Importer Irish Linens

111 Lake Street.

SUMMER RESORT.

Grand Opening Day!

SUNNY SIDE.

Thursday, 31st inst.,

One mile north of Graceland [illegible]

[illegible]

Private Rooms for Parties,

[illegible] C. E. SHAW, Proprietor.

PROCLAMATION

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LEASING THE CONVICT LABOR OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY OF TENN.

[illegible]

Nashville, Tenn., May 16, 1866.

NEW HOUSE.

PARTRIDGE,

SMITH &

STREETER,

64 & 66 Michigan avenue,

North of Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS

AT

WHOLESALE, CHEAP,

For the next Thirty Days!

STAPLE COTTON GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

F. & M. Cassimeres, Cottonades, Prints, Delaines, Challis, Lawns, Jaconets, Chambrays, and

DRESS GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Mosquito Nets, Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.

[illegible]

PARTRIDGE, SMITH & STREETER

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

[illegible]

IT IS FIRE-PROOF

AND

WATER-PROOF.

[illegible]

TUG FOR SALE.

[illegible]

A DUTCHMAN.

[illegible]

OFFICES.

[illegible]

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in BRIAR HILL COAL, [illegible]

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.,

44 Clark Street.

[illegible]

PAPER HANGINGS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

[illegible]

HUNGARIAN GRASS

AND

MILLET SEEDS,

Also, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.

[illegible]

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.

[illegible]

NEW

MUSIC STAND,

OR

PATENT CANTERBURY.

[illegible]

SHURLY & RODDIN.

JEWELLERS,

NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO.

General Agents for the West.

SEND FOR

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.

Address as Above.

CROSBY, BALDWIN & CO.

Northwestern Gift Concert.

To be Given at Chicago, Sept. 28, 1866.

200,000 Tickets at $1 Each,

And the following Gifts will be Distributed:

[illegible]

WATCHES, WATCHES,

JULES JURGENSEN,

JAMES NARDIN

FINE CHRONOMETER

AND

LEVER WATCHES!

Just received direct a large invoice of beautiful Gold and Silver Watches from the celebrated Factory of Auguste Favre Brandt.

LOCLE SUISSE.

Made expressly for us, which we can sell full as low as before the war.

MATSON & HOES,

117 Lake street.

PLOWS. PLOWS.

WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

CHICAGO, Ill.

It was to our Plows the

FIRST PREMIUM

Was awarded AT THE FIELD TRIAL at the late Iowa State Fair. Also, first Premium at late ILLINOIS and WISCONSIN STATE FAIRS.

TO THOSE DESIRING TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND KANKAKEE.

[illegible]

THE AUCTION HOUSE,

172 & 174 North Fourth-st.,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

BY FRANK L. BILLINGS & CO.,

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

[illegible]

SALT! SALT! SALT!

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.
There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.
Terms of the Chicago Tribune.
[illegible]
And one extra copy to getter-up of club of twenty.
Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered letters, may be sent at our risk.
Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. Ind additions may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your paper changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

The speech delivered by Mr. Thiers in the French Chambers on the 11th instant, on foreign affairs, has produced as great a sensation as his preceding discourse on domestic politics. These speeches sound the tocsin of rebellion against the Emperor's foreign policy, and His Majesty replied to it at Auxerre by sounding the tocsin of war. The breach between Napoleon III and the Liberal party of France is now complete, and nothing can compass it but the clash of arms. Mr. Thiers has proven in former speeches the incompatibility of Bonaparte's absolute power with the progress of liberty, and the civilization of the French people. In his present speech he declares it to be equally incompatible with the peace of Europe. Indeed he fastens upon the Emperor the responsibility of having goaded Prussia on to that course which now threatens to involve all Europe in a general war. After exposing the lawlessness of the proceedings against Denmark, Mr. Thiers intimates that it culminated in the German invasion of the Duchies in consequence of a sinister understanding on the subject between Bonaparte and Bismark. The following are the memorable words of Mr. Thiers in support of this allegation: "Suddenly a certain influence takes hold of Bismark's mind. He changes his tactics. He thinks, with others, that one way to refrain from being liberal is to feign being a democrat. He declares to the German patriots that he proposes to vindicate the cause of the German Diet, and he invades Schleswig-Holstein." The mysterious agent who thus encouraged this proceeding was no other than Louis Napoleon, and among those who attempt, like Bismark, to flatter national vanities in order to crush national liberty the most conspicuous personage is again the same Napoleon. The practical effect of all this is to trample upon treaty obligations abroad as ruthlessly as upon the people's charter at home—the vindication of the principle of nationality serving as a pretext in the one case, and the protection of the country against revolution and anarchy in the other.

Since Thiers and his associates respect the sanctity of treaties as highly as that of the Constitution, the Emperor is, forsooth, obliged to profess that he detests the former simply because he has violated the latter. Having broken his faith to the French people in 1851, the remorseless logic of crime forces the Emperor to break also his pledges to foreign powers. His Majesty attempted to disguise this as long as possible. But he is at last compelled to plead guilty. Mr. Thiers having unmasked him, and arraigned him, as it were, at the bar of history, the Emperor retorts at Auxerre with quasi sublime effrontery: "Yes, I abhor these treaties." These treaties, in themselves, are entitled to no regard. They are simply contracts between a handful of potentates, drawn up without the consent of the respective populations. But, as between these potentates, they constitute a species of public law, as regards the respective dominions. These treaties may be abrogated by the consent of all the parties to them, but if one of the parties undertakes to infringe or to denounce them, at his own pleasure, he insults all the other parties, and Napoleon would not have assumed this provoking attitude if he were not determined to make his own will as absolute a law in the affairs of foreign nations as he has made it in those of France.

Both England and Russia are startled by this announcement. Accompanied as it is, with the Emperor's appeal to the traditions of the first Empire, it sounds in the ears of Europe like the booming of cannon at Wagram, Austerlitz and Waterloo. Russia, smarting under the blow inflicted upon her by Napoleon in the Crimea, and still nursing the proud recollection of the disastrous defeat of the first Napoleon's invasion at Moscow, is ready to take revenge for the humiliations of Sebastopol. England is discovering at last, that the third Napoleon is following the example of the first, and it remains now to be seen whether new Pitts will arise to crush the nephew, as they crushed the uncle.

In one respect, however, the sympathy of the world is with the present Napoleon, and that is in his co-operation with Italy in the overthrow of Austrian rule in Venetia, and we trust, also, that of the Papacy at Rome. This is also the point which marks the diverging path between the Thiers party, who oppose and the Radicals who applaud the aggrandizement of Italy. Mr. Thiers asserts that the consummation of Italian unity started the aspirations for German unity, and he considers the establishment of a powerful and united Germany as adverse to the interests and the traditional policy of France as that of a united Italy. These are selfish and narrow views. It is as preposterous to impede the unity of Italy or Germany as it would be to clog that of France or the United States. The Emperor in espousing the cause of these and all other nationalities popularizes the war, but makes it to that extent obnoxious to those dynasties that have not, like Prussia and Italy, anything to gain, but much to lose by it. While Napoleon is now consequently denounced by the old dynasties as a revolutionist, he is hated by the Liberals as a despot.

We are on the eve of great events, like those inaugurated by the French Revolution of 1789, and confident as we are that the rights of man and the happiness of the people will be brought several steps nearer their vindication in the course of this approaching conflict, we look forward to this war with more of hope than dismay, and believe that it will once more make good the adage that the tree of liberty must now and then be watered with blood.

MEASUREMENT OF GRAIN.

The Detroit Commercial Convention of July, 1865, appointed a committee to investigate the subject of a simplification of our system of weights and measures. Nearly a year has elapsed, but the committee has made no report, nor has its members indicated when they will be ready to report. Perhaps the committee has neglected to consider the subject, and have done nothing about it. But the commercial class has not forgotten the matter. The Albany Board of Trade a few days ago adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The existing method of measuring grain is both inconvenient and defective, all transactions being based upon weight and quoted by measure, and the reduction of the weight taken at elevators, warehouses and mills again to bushels being unnecessary and productive of much useless labor; and

WHEREAS, The convenience and interests of the mercantile community require that the standard of measurement for grain throughout the United States and British America should be based upon the recognized advantages of the decimal system, and thus conform more closely to our currency; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board of Trade hereby recommend to the Boards of Trade in the Detroit Commercial Convention of 1865, the adoption of the cental of one hundred pounds as the standard measurement for all kinds of grain and seed.

Resolved, That when a majority of the above mentioned Boards of Trade concur, the transactions and quotations of this Board for all kinds of grain and seed shall be in centals instead of bushels.

We invite the attention of the Chicago Board of Trade to this action of the Albany Board. To carry the Albany resolutions into effect it is only necessary for the Chicago grain dealers to act favorably thereon. Chicago is the great grain market of the American continent. If her merchants resolve to adopt the "cental" or 100 pound standard, and to abandon the inconvenient and defective bushel measure, the merchants of all other cities will quickly follow suit. What is the use of retaining the bushel in the purchase and sale of grain? It only makes unnecessary trouble and labor. All grain is really bought by weight. So many pounds avoirdupois is reckoned a bushel, but the price is computed by the bushel. A farmer brings in a wagon load of wheat, corn or oats. He says he has fifty-five and a half bushels. But the merchant neither takes his statement nor measures the grain in his own bushel; but on the contrary, it is weighed on standard scales. If it be wheat, the gross weight is divided by sixty to reduce it to bushels; if corn in the ear, the division is seventy; if shelled, fifty-six. If the load consists of oats, the weight is divided by thirty-two; if barley, by forty-eight; if rye, by fifty-six; if buckwheat, by fifty-two; if white beans, by sixty; if castor beans, by forty-six; if Irish potatoes, by sixty; if sweet potatoes, by fifty-five; if turnips, fifty-five; if onions, fifty-seven; if top onions, twenty-eight; if peas, sixty; if dried peaches, thirty-three; if dried apples, twenty-four; if corn meal, forty-eight; if bran, twenty; if malt, thirty-eight; if orchard grass seed, fourteen; if Hungarian grass seed, forty-eight; if flax seed, fifty-six; if timothy seed, forty-five; if stone coal, eighty; if charcoal, twenty-two; if unslacked lime, eighty; if coke, forty; if coarse salt, fifty; if fine salt, fifty-five pounds to the bushel. But these weights per bushel differ more or less in the various States. For example: sixty-eight pounds of corn in the ear constitutes a bushel in Indiana, and fifty pounds of buckwheat is a bushel in that State; twenty-eight pounds of dried peaches make a bushel in Michigan; but it takes thirty-three pounds in Illinois; in New York twenty-two pounds make a bushel of dried apples; in Illinois twenty-four; in Wisconsin twenty-eight; in Indiana twenty-five; in Michigan twenty-eight; and in Iowa twenty-four. Various other articles are unlike in what constitutes a bushel in different States. All this adds to the confusion and trouble of measurements. Every bag of grain brought to market, every wagon load, every boat or car-load has first to be weighed and the quantity ascertained in avoirdupois, and next to be cyphered out into bushels, with a fraction of odd pounds and ounces to be cast into pecks, quarts and pints, and then the price has to be figured up at so much per bushel. All this useless work has to be gone over again when the buyer sells the grain or ships it to a market.

How very much better and simpler it would be to count by the "cental" or cwt. Then the price of an article would be quoted at so much per cental or 100 pounds. The market would fix the price per cental. A farmer brings in his load of wheat, which weighs say 2,844.6; that is, 28 centals, 44 pounds and 6 tenths of a pound. The price is say $2.50 per cental. Multiply the number of pounds by the price per cental, and mark off the decimals, and the result is the value of the wheat to the smallest fraction of a cent, viz.: $71.11.5. All the bother is saved of reducing the weight to bushels and computing the value of the bushels, pecks, gallons, quarts and pints at so much per bushel.

It is not one in a hundred of the people who can ever recollect all the different weights of bushels, of wheat, corn—shelled and unshelled, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, beans, peas, potatoes, Irish and sweet, onions, seeds, coal, salt, lime, bran, coke, malt, charcoal, &c., &c. But the plain and simple cwt. or cental everybody could recollect and understand. There are very few persons so stupid as not to know how much 100 pounds are. Most people know their own weight, and how much they run over 100 pounds.

The Railroads charge by the 100 pounds for transporting grain, and almost every other article, and not by the bulk or bushel. Cattle and hogs, flesh, fish and fowl, of all kinds, whether alive or dead, fresh or salted, are bought and sold by the cwt. or pound, and not by bulk. Hay, wool, rags, cotton, tobacco, hemp, flax, butter, cheese, and honey, sugar, tea and coffee, iron, steel, lead, and coal, are all bought and sold by weight. Flour and meal are purchased by weight. Why should not wheat and corn and other grains be quoted and computed by the same standard? No argument of any validity can be offered that will weigh a feather against the soundness of the proposition of the Albany Board of Trade. We trust that our Chicago merchants will take hold of this important subject with their accustomed vigor and heartiness and put it through. It is in their power to have this valuable reform in our system of grain measurements adopted all through the United States and Canadas. Let them, after proper discussion of the subject, resolve, that on, and after a certain day, all kinds of cereals, and seeds, and certain vegetables to be specified, shall be bought and sold by the "cental," and the price shall be fixed and quoted by the same standard, and the new system will go into general use, West, East, South and North, in a very little time, to the great benefit to the whole public. Only let the reform have the sanction and seal of this headquarters of the grain trade of North America, and the Albany people need not wait until a majority of the Boards of Trade concur, before adopting a cental system in their transactions and quotations.

DEATH OF GENERAL SCOTT.

Gen. Scott is dead. He has been so long and so prominently a chief figure among the leading men of the country, that there is not a decently informed person in the whole land who is not more or less acquainted with his life and career. Elsewhere the particulars of these are given, and we doubt not that they will be widely read, as a tribute to one of the best known, if not one of the most illustrious of Americans.

Gen. Scott was a soldier. In his youth, when the promptings of ambition were keen and urgent, his profession was his pride; and though his achievements in the field, measured by the great events that have since dwarfed them, seem now to sink into the lessened dimensions of a few skirmishes, it is perhaps undeniable that he had genius for war—not that comprehensiveness of mind and quickness and ripeness of judgment, that, had opportunity favored, would have ever made him the peer of Frederick, Napoleon, Grant or Sherman, but ability that would have held him up to the smaller stature of a successful division commander. Only a few years ago, when, happily, our country knew little of the movements of vast armies and the wide-spread devastations of real war, Gen. Scott was the last of the military men whose valor in high command had won honors for the Republic, and then Lundy's Lane, Chippewa and that Mexican campaign, for want of standards of comparison; took their places in our daily talk and in the current histories as events that shape the destiny of the race. In the madness of our countrymen for hero-worship, the most conspicuous actor in these and other fields became the possessor of a military reputation that at home, however slightingly it may have been held abroad, was second to that of no living man. It is unfortunate for the fame of him who bore it, that he ever made an attempt to grasp the political honors for the winning and wearing of which his nature and education has so eminently unfitted him. As a candidate for the Presidency of a party that in its ranks had ten thousand abler and more fitting men, he made a show of unbounded vanity and its parallel egotism that were only pardonable on condition of the defeat which overwhelmed him. He was neither politician nor statesman; he had few or no affiliations with the people. His army education had made a temper naturally imperious, painfully impatient of contradiction; and had schooled his Virginia ideas, which never were in accord with the hopes and wishes of the masses, into exclusiveness and aristocracy. There is not in all the lives of our conspicuous men so painful and at the same time so ridiculous a spectacle as that of General Scott asking for votes on the stump. We are sorry to revive the unpleasant recollection; but his candidacy was an episode in his life that no notice of him can afford to overlook.

Whatever may be the estimate of Gen. Scott's talents and services anterior to the rebellion, that will be held by posterity, his countrymen will never forget his loyalty that was steadfast against alluring temptation of proffered honors, and against the adroit and unceasing flattery, which to no living man was more grateful than to him. But he was proof; and when his State fell off, when his old associates of the army and the navy apostatized, and when to his mind the aspect of the Government was clouded with terror, his courage and his power of resistance grew with the emergency; and we believe that never for a moment were his allegiance and his good faith made a matter of doubt or question. While this will be remembered in his praise, all will regret that he did not, at the beginning of the momentous struggle, lay down the command for which his mind, enfeebled by advancing years, and his body, full of the infirmities of three score and ten, so fatally disqualified him. And as the results of the half-measures that owe their origin to him are more and more fully developed, now that we can see fully into the plans and the strength of the rebel leaders, that regret will assuredly grow no less. His few months of commandership are a lesson in the history of our country that should never be forgotten.

Gen. Scott had few qualities of the heart that were calculated to make him the centre of a host of attached personal friends; and he was essentially lacking in those greater qualities of the intellect that compel respect and admiration from personal dislike and partisan hate. In his management of the handful of men under his command, called after the manner of a smaller German Duchy, an army, he had the skill and the esprit of a soldier; and though disappointed ambition of his inferiors in rank often accused him of favoritism and partiality, christening his party by the unenviable title of the "Coburg family," we are sure that the interests of the country were not knowingly imperilled or damaged in his hands. That he was a true and loyal man; that he was animated by a sincere love of his country; that to him was given for more than the usual ability confided in his fellows; and that his life, with all its defects, has been one that his countrymen will not soon forget, we are sure that even his enemies will admit. To us his chief honor is that purity and nobleness of purpose, and that lofty fidelity which made him true when all or nearly all of his associates who were born in the South, who had his training and his profession, abandoned the flag that they were sworn to defend, and turned their swords against the bosom of their country. For this, if not for pre-eminent ability, for this, if not for qualities that made him personally beloved; for this, if not for inestimable service in the narrow field in which he held command, General WINFIELD SCOTT cannot be forgotten.

Gov. Worth's Message.

It will be remembered that the North Carolina Convention, which was called last fall for the purpose of re-organizing the State Government, adjourned last October, to re-assemble in May. It is to this adjourned meeting that the Governor delivers his message.

The tone that pervades the whole document is that of disappointment and sullen submission. This result may be partly accounted for on the ground that the result which it was supposed the action of the first session of the Convention would, occasion did not take place. This result was to have been immediate restoration to the Union, or, as it was feelingly expressed by the President of that body, "we are going home." It was further hoped that after the lapse of a few months this relation of affairs would be changed, and that an adjourned session after the admission of the State, would be enabled to repeal the act repudiating the State war debt, which certain hints from Washington had constrained the first session reluctantly to pass. The idea of an adjourned meeting after six months, exhibited political sagacity. What hopes were hanging upon it? But these hopes were doomed to disappointment. The tinkering policy could not be carried through. The Governor begins his message in a corresponding frame of mind. He says: "At your previous session you made the requisite amendments to the Constitution, and passed the ordinances believed to be necessary to a complete reconciliation with the United States and our restoration to national fraternity." The Governor says also: "We have elected men whom we believe to be as loyal as any men in the United States." One of these loyal gentlemen referred to was a warm friend of the Governor's, and it is due to his intrigues that Mr. Worth now occupies the gubernatorial chair. The course this gentleman had pursued rendered it necessary for him to have a pardon. But he was impatient to serve his country, and so declared himself a candidate for Congress, and was elected in spite of the notorious fact that he was still unpardoned. The Governor observes further:

"I have no information which warrants me in making any suggestions to you as to any further action which you may properly take tending to produce the desired harmony between us. So act as to retain our self-respect and give to our late enemies no just grounds for the continuance of ill-will against us."

Governor Worth is one of a class of politicians who are rapidly passing away. He has come down to us from the good old times. Doubtless he still loves the Union "as it was," but he is too enfeebled by tradition to form any just conception of the stirring events of the present. This class of gentlemen are entitled to a certain degree of veneration, and we feel the same tinge of sympathy when we contemplate their destiny that we experience when reading the "Last of the Barons" or the "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

It is curious to observe how the quarrels of despots often work important changes in the relations of different nations to each other. During the progress of the rebellion, the Emperor of France, ever anxious to extend his influence and increase his power, found a supple tool of the Hapsburg family, and placed him upon the throne of Mexico. He knew very well he was doing an act which would violate the well-established principles and arouse the hatred of the people of the United States, but he fondly supposed the "great Republic" was rent asunder, and its power to vindicate its principles was forever broken. A wise Providence ordered differently, and when a year ago, the rebellion was crushed out, Napoleon found himself in a decidedly unpleasant position. To withdraw his legions immediately from Mexico would not comport with the dignity of his empire; but he at once took pains to let the world know that he had never intended to permanently occupy the country, and that arrangements were making to evacuate as soon as Maximilian could make his other little arrangements to supply their place with Austrian mercenaries. Our Government wisely concluded "to make haste slowly," and in the meanwhile to watch carefully the course of events. Within the last month the complications between Austria, Italy and Prussia have become so threatening, that a general European war seems almost inevitable. Napoleon is hurrying his troops home, and the Austrians about to embark from Trieste for Mexico, have been ordered to remain and join the Imperial forces. To use an expressive pioneer phrase, about the best thing Maximilian can do is "to pack up his traps" and go, for if he does not, he will find Mexico a very warm country very shortly after the last French bayonet leaves her shores. European despots may as well learn once for all that America was reserved by Providence to work out the great problem that man is capable of self-government, and all their power cannot make their old rotten dynasties take root on this side of the Atlantic. True, the Mexicans have given the world rather poor examples of freedom; but the United States will, at the end of another generation, have Anglo-Americans enough to spare to go down their and teach the people what genuine liberty is. Till then it matters little what faction governs in Mexico, so long as European despots keep their hands off from that magnificent country. Their quarrels at home are likely very soon peacably to settle the Monroe Doctrine, and if settled now it will remain fixed for all time to come. No future Louis Napoleon will ever dare to place another Maximilian on the throne of any American Republic. A wholesome fear of the Stars and Stripes will effectually prevent that.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott.

The telegraph, yesterday, brought the sad announcement of the death of Lieutenant General WINFIELD SCOTT, at the ripe age of eighty years. He expired at five minutes past eleven o'clock at West Point. Few men have filled a larger space in his country's history, and his death will be deeply and widely lamented. From the American Encyclopedia we gather the following facts in regard to the departed chieftain. General Scott was born in Petersburg, Va., of parentage of Scotch descent June 13, 1786. He was left an orphan in his boyhood, was educated at William and Mary College, and studied law. After a few years' practice of that profession, he was appointed, in 1808, a Captain of the light artillery, and was stationed at Baton Rouge, La., in the division commanded by Gen. Wilkinson. Some remarks uttered by him, expressive of an opinion of Gen. Wilkinson's complicity with Burr's conspiracy, were made the ground work of a prosecution, and led to his suspension from duty on the score of disrespect to his commanding officer. Captain Scott returned to his native State, and turned to advantage his year's absence from duty by laboriously studying his profession.

In July, 1812, he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and ordered to the Canada frontier. Arriving at Lewiston, while the affair of Queenstown Heights was in progress, he crossed the river, and taking part at once in the battle, the field was won under his direction; but it was finally lost, and himself and his command taken prisoners, from the refusal of the troops at Lewiston to cross to their assistance. The war of 1812 had arisen in part out of the claim of the British Government to the right of impressing seamen into her service, Great Britain acting on the maxim: "Once a subject, always a subject," while the American Government insisted upon the right of expatriation. The British officers attempted to enforce practically the doctrine of their Government in the case of the prisoners taken at Queenstown, and were in the act of selecting the Irish and other foreign-born citizens out of Col. Scott's command, to send them to England to be tried for treason, when he ordered the men not to answer any question or make known the place of their nativity. He threatened the retaliation of his Government, and, upon being exchanged procured the passage of a law to that effect; and he caused a number of British prisoners, equal to that of his own men who had been sent to Europe, to be set aside for the same fate that those should receive. The result was the safe return of his men to the United States after the close of the war.

Shortly after the capture of York, Upper Canada, where fell the gallant Gen. Pike, Scott joined the army under Gen. Dearborn, as his Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel. In the combined land and naval attack upon Fort George, May 27, 1813, he was in command of the advance in surf boats. The landing was effected in the face of a heavy fire of musketry, and the line was formed on the beach below an abrupt elevation of ten or twelve feet held by 1,500 of the enemy. Scott was hurled backward from the ascent; but rallying, carried the position, and pushed on to Fort George, which the enemy abandoned after putting slow matches to the magazines. One of these exploding, the Colonel was struck from his saddle by a flying piece of timber and severely hurt. Two officers snatched away in time the matches from the other two magazines, and Col. Scott with his own hands pulled down the British flag. Commodore Chauncey, Lieut. O. H. Perry, and Generals Winter and Alexander Macomb were in the expedition.

In the autumn of 1813 Colonel Scott commanded in the advance of Wilkinson's descent of the St. Lawrence—an operation directed against Montreal, but which was abandoned on wholly insufficient grounds, at a time when the place could have been easily captured and the campaign closed with honor.

In the spring of 1814 Scott was made a Brigadier General, and established a camp of instruction at Buffalo, where he introduced the French system of tactics, and rigorously put them in practice from April to July, with such success that the three brigades and the battalion of artillery under him were as thoroughly instructed as is requisite for all the purposes of war. The effect was soon seen and felt in the operations that followed. On July 3, 1814, Scott's and Ripley's brigades, with Hindman's artillery, crossed the Niagara River, took Fort Erie and a part of its garrison, and the next day advanced upon Chippewa, skirmishing the whole distance to the position held by Riall, the British General; and the day after, Scott fought the battle of Chippewa, resulting in the defeat and rout of the enemy beyond the river of that name. Few battles have occurred in which the advantages at the outset were more nearly balanced, and the superiority in the end more clearly evinced. It was gained by a skillful adoption of a double oblique order of battle, the timely co-action of the two arms, infantry and artillery, and an actual shock of the bayonet.

Twenty days after the battle of Chippewa, was fought that of Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, in the immediate vicinity of Niagara Falls, in which Scott had two horses killed under him, and was twice severely wounded. These two engagements of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, fought within a month by the same American army against the very best British troops, on their own soil, established the prestige of our arms, and were of [illegible] value to the character of the country. Scott's wound of the left shoulder was critical, and his recovery painful and slow; and when completed his arm was left partially disabled.

Before operations were resumed on the frontier, the treaty of peace was concluded. Scott was offered and declined a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, was promoted to be Major General. He assisted in the reduction of the army to a peace establishment, and then visited Europe in a military and diplomatic capacity. Arriving in France shortly after the battle of Waterloo, the American General enjoyed the rare satisfaction and advantage of consultation and intercourse with some of the leading Captains that had been formed under the hand of Napoleon.

After the peace of 1815, Gen. Scott made several contributions to the very slender military literature of the country. His "General Regulations for the Army" (1825) supplied at the time a [illegible]. The "Infantry Tactics," taken from the French, and published under a resolution of Congress in 1835, is the basis of that department of military knowledge in this country. Besides these, their author materially aided in the preparation of other works of a similar kind, and employed his pen in [illegible]. The first event of much public importance in the life of Gen. Scott, between the war of 1812 and the Mexican war of 1846-8, is the hostilities of 1832 against the Sacs and Foxes, which were terminated by the battle of Bad Axe. The same chief, Black Hawk, was shortly after made prisoner. In the meantime Scott was on his way to the scene of hostilities by the route of the great lakes, [illegible] On the passage of his troops to Chicago, the cholera broke out with great severity among them, and for the time paralyzed the command. [illegible]

In the same year occurred the nullification troubles in South Carolina [illegible]

The war with the Seminole Indians in Florida began in 1835. No other part of the country in the United States is so little favorable for the operation of troops, or so favorable for the flight, ambushes and stratagems of a savage enemy. The war lingered till 1842, and was finally terminated by subsidizing the chiefs [illegible]. In the winter of 1835-6 there were 10,000 troops in the Peninsula under Gen. Jesup, who had displaced Gen. Scott, but no decided results were obtained. Gen. Scott was but a short time in the territory before he was called to the Creek country, and thence was ordered before a Court of Inquiry to answer for the failure of the campaign in Florida and the Creek country. The finding of the court was without qualification in his favor, and it was confirmed by intelligent public opinion.

The troubles in the Cherokee country, in 1838, sprang from the same cause as those in Florida—the policy of removing the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi River, and obstacles and resistance to that policy of the United States Government. A conflict of jurisdiction had arisen between the laws of the State of Georgia, within whose boundaries a large portion of the Cherokee lands lay, and the tribal customs and regulations. The General Government could not assure to the Indians the rights it wished to guarantee to them while they continued within the State. Their removal was consequently a necessity, and it proved to be a benefit to them, and a bettering of their condition in all respects. At the time, they felt it as a severe grievance, and yielded to the requirements of the Government and of the military commander, Gen. Scott, with great reluctance. The personal and official influence of the General was exerted with extreme mildness and consideration, mingled with firmness, and was entirely and happily successful. The whole body of these people, semi-civilized and many educated, took up their line of march for the West, and settled in their new homes on the Arkansas, where they have continued to increase in numbers and to advance in the arts of peace.

The Canadian rebellion, which was an armed rising in Lower Canada, against the British Government, spread over the border, enlisting numerous sympathizers in the United States, and developing a source of excitement and danger on the American side of the line, after it had ceased on the other side. What was at first sympathy with the Canadian grievances, soon awakened the old slumbering animosity against Great Britain and the memories of 1812. Scott was [illegible] to prevent the outbreak of a needless and [illegible] collision and conflict, in violation of treaties and in defiance of international law. The labors exacted of him were most severe; the exposure along that extended frontier of frozen lakes and rivers, winter after winter, flying from point to point a thousand miles apart, was what few constitutions could have withstood. The burning of the Caroline was an occurrence sufficient in itself, leaving out of view the wild excitement of the times, to have caused a war between the United States and Great Britain. Not unconnected with the hostile feeling against England that kept the frontier of Canada in a ferment, was a dispute about the boundary line of Maine and New Brunswick. Actual hostilities were impending between the State and the Province, and intercourse between the Governor of the one and the Lieutenant Governor of the other had for some time wholly ceased, when Gen. Scott arrived at Portland, Me., in the spring of 1839. He appeared in the character of a pacificator, and found in the person of Major General Sir John Harvey, an old and warm military friend, between whom and himself several interchanges of services and kindnesses had passed during the war of 1812. Through this friendship, and by means of the confidence and esteem it had produced, Gen. Scott was enabled to reopen communications between Gov. Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, to establish a temporary convention between the State and the Province that prevented the disputed territory from becoming the scene of hostilities, and referred the whole question to Washington, where it was finally settled by the treaty arranged in 1842 between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton. Gen. Scott had, meantime, by the death of Gen. Macomb in 1841, become commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

The annexation of Texas having resulted in war with Mexico, on May 8 and 9, 1846, were fought between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; Monterey was stormed in the September following, and the battle of Buena Vista was in February of the next year, all under the leadership of General Zachary Taylor. After the taking of Monterey it was seen that to "conquer a peace" an impression must be made upon the interior of the Republic of Mexico, and that another line than that of the Sierra Madre must be followed. Gen. Scott was assigned to the chief command of the army in Mexico. The plan was to make Vera Cruz the base line, and to direct an army upon the capital of the country. To make up the necessary force Scott drew a portion of the troops from Taylor, leaving him, however, quite sufficient to hold his own line, but not to advance, as Gen. Taylor's own correspondence states. Scott assembled his army of invasion at Lobos Island, south of Tampico, leaving Santa Anna, who was then in force at San Luis Potosi, in doubt as to the point of attack, whether he would enter the country by way of Tampico or Vera Cruz. Finally, on March 9, 1847, the 12,000 men were thrown ashore at Vera Cruz without the smallest casualty, and the city was at once invested from shore to shore. The mortar battery opened on the 22d, the siege pieces on the 24th, and, after receiving nearly 7,000 missiles fired day and night, the city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa capitulated on the 26th, and their garrison of 5,000 on the 29th marched out of the city and grounded their arms. The march toward Jalapa was begun on April 8, and on the 17th the army was in front and on the flank of the mountain position of Cerro Gordo. The defile formed by the river Plan del Rio is of incalculable natural strength. It was now fortified and defended by General Santa Anna with an army of double the numerical strength of the Americans. Scott's prophetic order begins: "The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow, probably before ten o'clock, a. m." [illegible] In this battle the three arms, artillery (field and siege,) infantry and cavalry, were combined against the narrowness of defile, the command of elevations, fortified positions and complicate numerical force. The enemy driven from every point of his line, the American army followed in pursuit, capturing Jalapa April 19th, Perote on the 22d, and Puebla May 15th. Here they remained, drilling and waiting for reinforcements, till August 7th. Scott had opposed the injudicious policy of occupying and guarding the rear line, either the Rio Grande or the Sierra Madre, [illegible]. It was he who had designated the base line of Vera Cruz, and the line of operations thence to the City of Mexico. For the preparatory measure of the campaign, whatever its plans should be, Scott, as the commanding General of the army, at Washington, had proposed to the administration that the new troops to be raised should be assembled at convenient and healthful positions in the United States, there to be organized, instructed, and disciplined, while [illegible]. He ventured the suggestion that the new levies could not be placed upon the Rio Grande earlier than September. The proposal was ridiculed and rejected. Time vindicated it with exactness. The army was delayed at Puebla to do there what should have been done at home beforehand. The sickness and the losses upon both Taylor's and Scott's lines were excessively increased by the unfitted state of the new troops for the field. Santa Anna had time to create a new army and to fortify the capital. Up to the time of Scott's arrival in Mexico, there was no law to punish offences committed by Americans upon Mexicans, and by Mexicans upon Americans. Congress had adjourned without providing any remedy. The most flagrant crimes had passed unpunished; they were increasing, and barbarities untold were continually occurring. The discipline of the army was seriously endangered; a state of things similar to that of Junot in Spain was fast approaching, and the libertinage of assassination would at no distant period have inaugurated a guerilla system which that mountainous country would have favored in a high degree. To meet and to correct this condition, the General in February, at Tampico, published his "General Order No. 20," which specified the classes of crimes and offences hitherto unprovided for, deduced a code of laws from the articles of war, and the general criminal jurisprudence of the United States, and established tribunals under the name of military commissions. From the 7th to the 10th of August the divisions were set in motion from Puebla upon the national road, the whole force numbering 10,740 men. The advance of the army came in view of Mexico on the 10th. The city, lying in a great basin, was at a former period entirely surrounded by water, and reached by causeways. It is still dotted around by lakes, with marshes interspersed, and still approached by causeways. The road from Puebla enters the city at the east, passing between the lakes Tezcuco on the north and Chalco on the west. This road was defended by a fortified mound, El Penon, which could have been taken only at very great loss. After approaching and reconnoitering El Penon, it was decided not to attack it. For sufficient reasons, the route by Mexicalcingo also was declined. An examination was ordered by Gen. Scott, through Gen. Worth, whose division was at the east end of Lake Chalco, to ascertain whether a possibly practicable route could be found or made around that lake and the adjoining Lake Xochimilco. A difficult way was found to exist. The detour was made around the lakes to the southern avenue of the city, the Acapulco road. [illegible] The American army was now directly south of the city, at San Augustin, but the road was defended by the fortified village of San Antonio, and nearer the city by the convent, church and tete de pont of Cherubusco. [illegible] It was determined to leave Worth's division on the Acapulco road, observing San Antonio, and to attack Contreras. That position and Cherubusco were successfully carried on August 20th, and the army could have taken the Capital, but it was deemed better to afford an opportunity for negotiations, through the Peace Commissioner, Mr. Trist, who was present for that purpose. A truce was asked for by Santa Anna on the 21st, an armistice agreed to, and negotiations carried on till September 7. The armistice at an end, another series of operations began on the southwest avenue of the city, the Toluca road. The headquarters had been established at Tacubaya, to the north of which and commanding the road was Chapultepec, a strongly fortified and crowned eminence, the seat of the Mexican military college. [illegible] On September 8th, Gen. Worth, with 3,500 men was ordered to take these stone buildings, destroy the cannon foundery which was reported to be there, and the defences, and afterward return to the main army. The first attack cannot be said to have been repulsed, but its success was partial. [illegible] After thoroughly reconnoitering all the routes into the city, it was decided not to leave Chapultepec on the army's flank or in rear, but to assault it [illegible]. The fortifications were battered by the siege pieces on the 12th, and on the 13th, [illegible] On the morning of September 14th the army passed into the city, [illegible] into the Great Plaza, and running up the United States flag on the national palace. Gen. Scott rode into the square at nine a. m., amid the greatest enthusiasm. [illegible]

[illegible] In 1852 General Scott was the unsuccessful nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency, receiving 1,386,578 votes to 1,601,474 for Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate.

In 1855 the brevet rank of Lieutenant General was revived in order that it might be conferred on him, and it was so given, to date from March 29, 1847. In 1859 certain differences as to the boundary line between the United States and British America, through the Straits of Fuca, having arisen, and a disputed military possession occurring, General Scott was ordered to that locality, where he established a satisfactory state of affairs and settled the difficulty.

General Scott's services at the opening of the rebellion are familiar to all, and need not be recounted here. By his defence of the Capitol, he secured the safe inauguration of President Lincoln, and he accomplished much toward the organization of the army for the memorable events which followed. On the 1st of November, 1861, he retired from active service, with his full pay and allowances. Since that time he has visited Europe, New Orleans, &c., but for most of the time has resided in New York.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso—The Action of the American Commodore—The English Parliament on the Bombardment—Liverpool Meeting on the Subject—Austria, Mexico and the United States—Austria, Prussia and Italy—Kossuth: a Wonderful Invention—The Derby Day—Postscript, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 16th, 1866.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

We have been painfully agitated this week by the news of the destruction of the lately flourishing port of Valparaiso. I do not merely refer to that class of our people whose interest is doubled or quadrupled by the burning of "English property," but I include the whole mass of Englishmen, who really feel that a high handed and cowardly outrage has been committed by a nation whom we have many reasons for disliking. That there are not two opinions here in regard to this last Spanish atrocity, I merely need quote the dicta of the *Star* and *Standard*, that is to say, of two papers which are usually as opposed to each other as any newspapers that could be mentioned. The *Star* of yesterday characterizes the bombardment as "a deed which, for its wanton and lawless barbarity of vengeance, surpasses anything by which, in the days of her earlier transatlantic exploits, Spain won her immortal reputation for cruelty"; and the *Standard* speaks in similar terms of Admiral Nunez and his barbarians, but adds thereto the following,—"According to almost every account, the French and American commanders were ready to enforce upon the Spanish fleet a relinquishment of their cruel design. The co-operation of the English Admiral only was required, and this co-operation was refused. * * * One cannot but think that in the old days—the days of Nelson and Howe, and not so many years ago, of Napier and Hardwicke—a helpless and friendly city would not then have been left to its fate, even had the demands of international law or the strict letter of Admiralty instructions been subjected to a slight infringement in its defence. One thing is quite certain, and that is, that even now-a-days such an infringement would, by the people of England at least, have been very heartily forgiven." It is seldom indeed, that your correspondent can subscribe to any opinion expressed by the *Standard*, but he entirely endorses the above assertion. Had our Admiral Denman, sunk the whole of our squadron in the attempt to defend Valparaiso, had he fought the Spaniards in absolute contravention of his orders from the Admiralty, nobody here, outside the Cabinet, would have blamed him. Tories, Whigs and Radicals alike, every combination of Englishmen, from the antediluvian Carlton Club up to the "higher law" frequenters of Exeter Hall, would have applauded and backed him to the echo. This position is proved by the flattering way in which our press generally and both Houses of Parliament speak of Commodore Rodgers; and all alike regret deeply that Admiral Denman would not listen to the proposals of your commander, and send Mendes Nunez after Pareja.

THE ACTION OF THE AMERICAN COMMODORE.

I think it is to be regretted that Commodore Rodgers did not shoulder the entire responsibility, and allow the Spanish spadassin to try and sink him. I say this with some reluctance, having enjoyed the acquaintance and frequent hospitality of the gallant Commodore during your late war; but I know thoroughly well that had he obliterated the Spanish braggarts, he would have heard the plaudits of my countrymen expressed in more emphatic tones than ever were given to any foreign commander—Garibaldi not excepted. I am convinced, too, that his action would have been still more emphatically endorsed by Americans; and knowing that Commodore Rodgers thoroughly comprehends the force of public opinion in his own country, it will be well for Congress to examine the instructions given him, or sent to him, by the Government at Washington. You had a finer chance than ever yet presented itself for "asserting" the Monroe Doctrine; and the citizens of the United States ought to thoroughly investigate this affair, and place the responsibility of failure on the proper shoulders.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

The latest Spanish atrocity was the principal subject of discussion last night in the House of Parliament. In the Lords' Chamber, Lord Houghton characterized the bombardment as "an act without parallel in the records of war," but proceeded to defend, or excuse Admiral Denman on the ground of his having under his orders, "only a single ship, and that a wooden one." The Duke of Somerset, our first Lord of the Admiralty, took away most of the blame from the Admiral by declaring "If that officer had interfered in any way to resist the bombardment of Valparaiso, he would have been acting in direct violation of his instructions." The proceedings in the Commons were much more interesting, no less than twelve members speaking during the debate. Mr. Layard, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, expressed himself at great length in reply; and though I do not propose inflicting upon your readers any considerable amount of his really important speech, yet they will be pleased to read the following quotations from Mr. Layard's defence: "There is not a word of truth in the statement that Admiral Denman informed the British merchants that he would defend Valparaiso against an attack by the Spanish fleet." * * * "The British merchants deliberately refused to accept the offer—the very liberal offer, I must say, of the Chilian Government (to remove all their property in bond from the seaboard into the interior, without payment of dues, &c.,)—and now they accuse Admiral Denman of being responsible for everything that has happened to them." * * * "I was informed by the Spanish Minister to-day, that when the American commander went on board the Spanish flag-ship and remonstrated, he said, by way of joke, 'Suppose I put my ship between you and the town;' upon which the Spanish Admiral said, 'You are a sailor, and I am a sailor, you know what your duty would be under such circumstances, and you know how you would fulfil it. My duty under similar circumstances, if you put yourself between me and the town, will be to sink you;' on which the American commander shook him by the hand, and said he perfectly understood him." * * * "I can make full allowance for the feeling displayed by the British merchants, but it is not worthy of them to put forward this statement which is untrue and at variance with the facts." * * * "I desire to say all I can to justification of the Spanish commander. He acted under the express and positive orders of his Government. He have would been, I believe, willing to refrain from an act which every one must characterise as most barbarous; but his instructions were most positive, and in this the Spanish Government is to blame. They knew that efforts were being made by the English and French Governments to bring about a peaceful settlement between Spain and Chili; but while these negotiations were going on, without informing Her Majesty's Government, or the Government of the Emperor of the French, they gave positive directions to their commander, which could not be neglected, to bombard this town." "I must say he took the greatest possible care not to injure private property in Valparaiso. The whole fire was directed against public buildings and against the railroad station." "The British merchants had themselves to blame, because if they chose they might have saved their property with little inconvenience to themselves. I am asked if the Chilian Government have required the withdrawal of Mr. Thompson (the British Consul). I have received no such communication."

These quotations may be said to embody the views of our Government on the question. The civilized world has, therefore, if Mr. Layard's statement be correct, to look to Spain for redress, and the sooner we "take it out" of Spain the better. "Them's my sentiments."

LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

A public meeting was held yesterday in the Common Hall, Liverpool, when a series of resolutions were adopted regarding the destruction of British property at Valparaiso. The first resolution is a type of nearly all the others, and reads as follows: "That the loss thereby sustained by British subjects be represented to our Government, and their advice solicited regarding the necessary measures to be employed to obtain payment of their claims." It is obvious from the foregoing remarks of Mr. Austin Layard that the only proper place to apply for redress is to the Court of Madrid; and we may therefore anticipate a worse feeling than ever toward the Spanish barbarians and repudiators. The final resolution, adopted by acclamation, approved warmly of the conduct of the American Commodore; so your readers may imagine what the feeling would have been had your officer given Nunez the opportunity of trying to sink him. The blue blood and silly bombast of Don Quixote de la Mancha and his numerous descendants would have found the fifteen inch pills of the Monadnock worse customers than any of the windmills of Catalonia or Arragon, and it is high time they received a fresh lesson on the futility of tilting against civilization and humanity.

AUSTRIA AND MEXICO.

Austria begins to perceive that she has complications enough on her hands, without proceeding to embroil herself with the United States. Her Mexican contingent of 5,000 men has just been incorporated into her regular army, and his Imperial Majesty of France must now look out for some other catspaw to serve his turn. It is reported that Napoleon III. has entered into a contract with a French steamship company for the transport of his Mexican troops back home; and as one regiment has just arrived at St. Nazaire, the report is likely to be correct. Probably we may have the pleasure of seeing Max in Europe again during the autumn. Such is growing impression in this country, anyhow.

AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

When the pickets of the Austrian and Italian armies are actually within a stone's throw of each other on the Venetian frontier, and their pickets trespassing on each other's territory—when Prussia announces to the little Kingdom of Hanover that she designs to use her roads for the transportation of troops and material, and that in case of Hanover's refusal she will "occupy and hold" her domain during the war—the outbreak of hostilities cannot be very far distant. Both these events have actually occurred; and although some well-intentioned people still pretend to believe there will be no war, yet the majority of folks looking on are already sick of so much "hanging fire," and disposed to quote the following line:

"Leave thy damnable faces and begin!"

The only thing that seems to hinder the beginning is the non-preparedness of the smaller German powers—Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse—whose united armies amount to upwards of 300,000 men, and might soon be increased to half a million. These States are certain to act with, and maybe for Austria, at the very commencement of the war; but Prussia will be more than a match for them, with Italy giving Austria as much as she can attend to comfortably. The latter power has hitherto been regarded as in too impecunious a condition for a long contest; but she now proposes to bridge that difficulty by secularizing the church property of the Empire, which is estimated to amount to the snug little sum of *three hundred and sixty-seven millions* (367,000,000) of florins. This is a nice capital for establishing the manufacture of paper florins, which will soon be the only currency of Austria. Much as we may detest the policy of Prussia, and desire her defeat in the approaching struggle, we must perforce admit that her rival deserves all she will get in the shape of hard blows and loss of territory. She might have taken the weapon out of Bismark's hands long ago, and might even do it still at the eleventh hour, by consenting to sell Venetia to Italy. The Italian Government has declared tantamount to this; and it must necessarily be so when we reflect that, in such a case, Italy could have no possible pretext for war with Austria. But Austria is blinded with punctilious pride; and we may therefore look for her losing Venetia for nothing, as she lost Lombardy.

Garibaldi is fast hastening his preparations. The separate command placed at his disposal is to be 27,000 men, but as nearly double that number have already volunteered, his "movable column" may eventually assume the proportions of a large army. The uniform is to be the glorious red shirt. I like the red, for it is surrounded with glorious reminiscences. Oliver Cromwell introduced the color into the English army, and our soldiers have not always been unsuccessful while wearing it, since the days of the great Protector. Besides, Garibaldi has brightened up the tint under the golden rays of the sun of Italy.

KOSSUTH—A NEW INVENTION.

Kossuth is now in Italy, and as several prominent Hungarians are there with him, it may be on the *tapis* to commence some operations in Hungary. The ex-Dictator's son has lately reached this city with a wonderful invention, the joint discovery of his father and self. The invention consists in taking photographs on steel or copper, the metal becoming engraved during the process. There has been no information, as yet, given the press in regard to this valuable discovery; but as the patent is just completed, we shall not have to wait long for particulars.

THE DERBY DAY.

To-day is our great national fete at Epsom, and a general holiday everywhere. "Who won" may possibly interest your readers more than it does your correspondent; and I shall therefore give the result in my postscript.

POSTSCRIPT—5 P. M.

—This being the Derby day, business is almost entirely suspended. Quotations are not materially changed since last advices, except that our panic has seemingly subsided. Several "suspensions," however, have occurred during the week,—the closing of the shower.

—The famous Derby race has resulted as follows: Lord Lyon (the favorite), 1; Bribery colt, 2; Rustic, 3. Twenty-four horses ran. The betting stood before the race five to four on Lord Lyon, fifteen to one against Bribery colt, and five to one against Rustic. The first three horses above named were all sired by the famous horse Stockwell.

—The efforts made to settle the Austro-Prussian difficulties are rumored to have proved futile; and it is said that the Vienna Cabinet have recalled Prince Metternich from Paris, replacing him by a Minister whose views are more in unison with their own. It is understood that Metternich advocated the sale of Venetia to Italy, so as to destroy the Prusso-Italian alliance.

—The Italian fleet is now concentrated at the mouth of the Gulf of Trieste, and the blockade of the Austrian ports is looked for daily.

Victor Emanuel is about to leave Florence for Turin. He has just signed a decree for forced levies of horses. The Government of Bavaria has announced to Prussia that the latter's declaration to the Diet at Frankfort is insufficient. Bavaria's preparations for war are exceedingly active; and the newspaper editors of the capital, Munich, have been requested not to publish any news regarding the movements of troops. Turkey is arming in hot haste, and it would seem as though hostilities would soon break out in the Danubian principalities in consequence of Russia's threatened occupation of that territory.

JOHN BULL, JR.

Our Dresden Letter.

The Impending Crisis—The Possession of Saxony—Rapid Concentration of Troops—The Sentiments of the People—Review of the Course of Events—What has Brought About the Crisis.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

DRESDEN, May 10, 1866.

A month has gone by since I wrote you about this war question, which was then filling all Europe with so much talk, and which is now giving rise to so much action. During the past month, there has been a complete lull, and most felt sure that the clouds would blow over, and that the peace of the Continent would be unbroken. This hope is now at an end. Every one expects war, and if it should be stayed now, it would be against all the probabilities of the case. Lord Clarendon and Mr. Layard have both declared in the English Houses of Parliament their conviction that war is inevitable. Thiers has espoused similar views in the French Legislature, and the most prominent European journals coincide with the opinions of these eminent statesmen in this matter. Events utter even more decisive language. The whole Prussian army is mobilized, and thousands of soldiers are stationed on the Saxony frontier, ready to descend and take possession of this pleasant land at any time. Austria exhibits scarcely less energy, and Bohemia is full of troops ready to pass over the southern Saxony boundary at the first indication of hostilities. All is ready for action, the decks are cleared; and it seems as if men were only waiting for the word to be given.

It may be that the possession of Saxony may be the very event which is to set the fatal current in motion. In case of war its hills would be an invaluable possession to Prussia, the most exposed country in Europe, while Austria, little as she needs this addition to her own hills and natural fortresses, would grudge Prussia the advantage to be gained from it. Fifty thousand men are already stationed at Wettemberg and 15,000 more at Halle. Both of these places are just beyond the Saxony line, and the troops can be thrown into Leipsig at an hour's notice. On the other hand an equally large number of Austrians are within an hour's ride of Dresden, and would take possession with the utmost alacrity. Saxony leans to Austria unquestionably, but were she taken possession of, Prussia she would be so effectually fettered as to be powerless. Meanwhile she is in incessant [illegible]. From the King down there [illegible] the reserves are called out, and this quiet Dresden, the home of art and the Muses, now bears the aspect of a camp. The streets swarm with soldiers as ours did at the outbreak of the rebellion. The King, eminently a man of letters and of peace, purposes to put himself at the head of the army, and Chief Minister, Baron von Beust, is largely in the confidence of Austria, report saying that he is to be entrusted with the portfolio of foreign affairs at Vienna.

Such is the stir and excitement at this week that the attempt on the life of Bismark, of which you will hear some days before this letter reaches you, makes but slight impression here that it would have done two or three weeks ago. Everything, in fact, is lost sight of in view of war. Yesterday the run on the banks began for coin; and, what to an outsider is yet more singular, the run also began on the few storehouses whose salt can be bought. This indispensable article is all in the hands of the Government, but, as it comes from Prussian and not from Saxon mines, the fear of its being cut off is one which occasions the greatest dismay among housekeepers. I saw the other day a spectacle so entirely unwonted here that one would know in a moment that the public mind is intensely excited. It was the presence of men at the corners of the streets with newspapers in their hands for sale. Never during my long stay in Germany have I seen the like. These men stood like mutes; they spoke not a word, but whoever wanted to buy went to them and bought. Such an incident as this shows how quiet a people this is, how little inclined to catch the passing news, how engrossed with their own cares to the exclusion of the great events of the time. Newspapers (of an extraordinary poor quality) are indeed printed and may be found at the news rooms and cafes, but that institution, the newsboy, with his shrill voice and his big bundle of damp sheets, is peculiar to the New World—he hardly exists in London or Paris.

The course of events has been extraordinarily rapid since I wrote you a month ago, and it may be well to show how they have led one to another, in Prussia, Austria and Italy, the three countries where the interest mainly centres at the present time. I need not remind the reader that a few weeks ago there was a stealthy intimacy between Prussia and Italy, from which no good could be boded by Austria. It is said that a treaty was drawn up, but its nature has never been communicated in an authentic form to the public. Still it is as plain as possible that both countries stand pledged to each other to make a simultaneous attack on Austria, the former with the ostensible object of gaining the Danish duchies, the latter with the avowed purpose of rescuing Venetia from the cruel possessors to which it is now subject. Directly after Prussia began to menace Austria in the spring, the spirit of Italy arose, and the people commenced talking of the feasibility of capturing Venetia. This provoked Austria, whose one sensitive point is her Italian province. In all that pertains to Italy, Austria is both blind and mad. She at once put on a stern face and threw a few thousand men into the four great fortresses which we call the Quadrilateral. This irritated Italy, of course; her words became bolder, her temper more fierce, and she drew nearer to Prussia, a country with which she has but a single point in common, opposition to Austria. The next great step was the making of a contract between Prussia and Austria to disband the troops which they had accumulated on the common frontier, and to cease all further hostile preparation. This step was made about three weeks ago, and all looked hopeful and peaceful. But Austria, with her habitual want of prudence in everything which concerns Italy, took her troops away from her northern boundary indeed, but instead of disbanding them, she sent them to her Italian fortresses. This needless and senseless act filled Italy's cup to the brim, and she proceeded at once to borrow money and to arm. She is now endeavoring to negotiate an immense loan in London, and she has compelled her own National Bank to advance her Government two hundred and fifty million livres. The whole nation is in a flame. Garibaldi will head the volunteers, and it is said that four hundred thousand men will flock to his banners. Not even in the war of 1859, was there such unity and such courage. Notwithstanding the fact that within the past five years the Italian debt has grown to be the largest in Europe in proportion to the population of the country, there is the utmost fearlessness; noble women are pledging their jewels, all the military ability is putting itself at the service of the King, and all the men of business are anxious for war. It is far otherwise here at the North. The men of trade and manufacture are tremendously in earnest in their opposition, but they can get but a partial hearing. A week or two ago the Berlin Chamber of Commerce carried a petition to the Prussian King, begging for a continuance of peace. The paper was declined, the vain monarch not being willing to listen to the request of mere merchants. It is an evil day for a land where a hot tempered Minister, and the officers of an army, attain such influence over a weak and vain-glorious King, that the interests of trade and manufacturing do not even gain a hearing. But it is so here. The people have no voice. The King and his ministry make the war for mere political ends; the people must pour out their blood and pay the bills. The crime which the chief mover in this event is committing is one whose horror can hardly be overrated; I will not mention his name, it is that base, bad man who has this week almost paid the penalty of his crimes at the hand of a revolutionary assassin.

But to come back to what I was saying above. As soon as Prussia saw that Austria after removing her troops from the Bohemian frontier was not sending them quietly to their homes, but was using them to strengthen her great Venetian fortresses, she at once flashed up again, resumed her old attitude, and called Austria to account for her proceedings. The latter replied that she was meditating no attack on Italy, but that in view of the excited state of feeling in the Peninsula she had thought it prudent to send fifty thousand men to the Quadrilateral, and had not hesitated to employ for that purpose those which had been for the past few weeks stationed on the Bohemian frontier. This language was not acceptable to the Berlin authorities, and the activity which is witnessed now immediately began. So far as the latest stages of this history are concerned, it is evident that Austria has done a most foolish thing, but it was of course no concern of Prussia what she might do with her troops, provided she merely withdrew them from the Bohemian border. The action of Berlin shows conclusively that a close connection exists between herself and Florence, else she would have viewed with more unconcern the transfer of troops from the northern to the southern frontier of Austria. The position of the three countries may be stated in a word. Prussia means to make war. She felt unequal to meet Austria single-handed, but now that she is sure of having Italy as her ally she is as bold as a lion, and her unscrupulous minister means to contend, not for the prize of Schleswig-Holstein, but for the formation of a Prussian Empire which shall absorb the smaller German States and extend from the Austrian frontier to the Baltic. Austria is most unwilling to make war, but she feels that it is unavoidable. She knows that Italy and Prussia combined are formidable enemies, but as Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover and Electoral Hesse, have already espoused her cause, she hopes to win all the other smaller German powers, and so to be by far the stronger force. Italy has, of course, one single object in view, the gaining of Venetia and the establishment of absolute Italian unity in the Peninsula. In this hope she may be wise. She feels herself compelled to support an enormous army as a check on Austria, and in this way she has been brought to the very doors of bankruptcy. The opinion of her chief statesmen is that if Victor Emanuel can gain Venetia and the famous Quadrilateral, the army can be reduced to a merely nominal size, and the enormous accumulation of debt be paid off. At present financial ruin looks that beautiful country in the face. Her condition is even worse than that of Austria, and that has become the bye-word of Europe.

I know not what later word may come to you by the Queenstown telegraph of next Sunday evening, for any day may now witness the out-break of hostilities. At the time of this mail's closing, all looks dark and indeed hopeless. Bismark has just announced, from his palace windows, words which sound very much like a declaration of war. The streets are full of rumors, the air is indeed dark. O how unutterably sad that one man's ambition can do so much evil, and usher in such evil days as now seem to be impending over Germany!

PANURGE.

THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Closing Proceedings—Addresses on the State of the Country—Report and Resolutions on Secret Societies—Adjournment.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, May 25, 1866.

To-day the association re-assembled at eight o'clock, and after an hour spent in devotional exercises under the direction of Rev. H. Brickett, the business session of the association commenced.

The report on the state of the country was ordered to be furnished to the Chicago newspapers for publication.

The auditing committee reported that the financial matters referred to them were found correct. The report was accepted and adopted.

On motion, Revs. Bascom, Roy and Jenney were appointed a committee on deceased and disabled ministers.

Rev. J. N. Shipherd was appointed associational secretary of the American Missionary Association, and the Secretaries of the other Societies were reappointed.

The Committee on Temperance reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this association reaffirms its past testimony on the subject of temperance.

Resolved, That the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustaining the liquor law of Massachusetts, and declaring the right of every other State to regulate, control and restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks, suggests to this Association the work and duty of creating such a public sentiment as will demand and execute a strong prohibitory law.

Resolved, That whilst this association recognizes in the churches of the Lord Jesus Christ, with a membership pledged by virtue of their profession to every good word and work, what should be the chief reformatory power in the land, they nevertheless rejoice in all other agencies which are fitted to secure the reformation of the inebriate, and the final triumph of the principles of the temperance reform.

A resolution was adopted condemning the use of tobacco.

Resolutions concerning gift concerts, and on the peace question, were laid on the table for one year.

Rev. A. L. Riggs was appointed secretary on temperance.

Votes were then passed thanking the citizens of Ottawa for their hospitality, and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for favors.

The meeting throughout, was one of the most harmonious ever gathered in the State, and embodied an amount of talent seldom met in an ecclesiastical body.

The Association, after prayer and singing the doxology, adjourned to meet next year at Champaign, on the fourth Monday in May.

The following is the

ADDRESS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

WHEREAS, This association did resolve at their last meeting as follows:

4. *Resolved*, That in the bare emancipation of the enslaved we have met but half the claim of justice; that the gift of freedom, if it be still burdened with the deep wrong of disfranchisement for color, is radically and grievously incomplete, leaving the victims of our great wrong weak and defenceless at the mercy of prejudice and rapacity; and that [illegible] theoretic justice thus demands, every consideration of honor, gratitude and prudence, also requires, namely: That we invest with the full rights of citizenship those who have proved themselves loyal and true and faithful among the defiled, in the hour of our national trial.

5. *Resolved*, That the present crisis presents [illegible]

[illegible] brethren, we miss the measure of God's [illegible] all our reconstructions will be vitiated by a radical injustice, and we only push forward a little into the future [illegible] of the question that has wrought us this great calamity. And,

WHEREAS, In National Council we did resolve as follows:

[illegible]

Resolved, That with increased conviction, we reaffirm these declarations; and

WHEREAS, There are great obstacles in the way of securing these results, in the state of things, viz:

1. [illegible]

2. The failure of the President of the United States to make good his own pledges, and to carry out [illegible]

3. An undoubted purpose, and combination to restore slavery, in reality, if not in form, and to resist all attempts to elevate the emancipated [illegible]

4. [illegible] trusted leaders and standard bearers are misleading the people or else are paralyzed and fainting by reason of the contradictions in their own conduct.

5. Even the people of some of the loyal States, when tried, have fallen below the principles of God, of universal humanity, and consent the malignant and blinding power of the spirit of caste.

6. Even the loyal Congress, though desirous of the highest results are tempted to fall below them in their aims by the fear that the people are not up to the principles of the highest honor and justice.

7. The President of the United States is in decided opposition to the loyal Congress, even in their efforts to vindicate the civil rights of the freedmen, and much more in their efforts to enfranchise them, and stigmatizes them as rebels and disloyal, and insists on the restoration of the disloyal States to their former political power, without any deserved punishment of traitors, or proper guarantees of the future of loyalty, and of the nation, therefore,

Resolved, That there is a call as never before, for special prayer—prayer earnest, united, universal, persevering, for an out-pouring of Divine influence, and for a manifestation of God, such as shall illuminate, renovate, and elevate the people of the nation, so that they may understand God's principles of eternal truth and justice, and duly execute them in all their social and political organizations, and become meet to co-operate with Him, in the fulfilment of His sublime and glorious plans in behalf of humanity, as involved in the full establishment of His kingdom upon earth.

Resolved, That if we do not reach these results thus, [illegible] the emancipated to oppression and wrong by the disloyal States, on any pretext of usage, or old State Constitutions, we do but involve ourselves in new conflict with God and eternal principle, and expose ourselves to the retributions of new wars and pecuniary losses, and divisions, and bloodshed.

Resolved, That a special duty rests upon all Christians and especially upon Christian Ministers to be true guides and leaders of the people in this hour of darkness and perplexity. [illegible] fully and faithfully to declare the laws and principles of God.

Resolved, That the great facts of the rebellion, give to the nation above any usage, the power to preserve national life and unity, and in this is involved the power to enfranchise the freedmen, as a measure of Christian equity, of honor, of gratitude and of national defence; and that there is danger of the most imminent kind, in putting that power out of their own hands and resigning it into the hands of the disloyal States.

Resolved, That whereas we have given a pledge of our support to the President of the United States, it was in view of his avowed purpose to make treason odious, and his declarations that the work of reconstruction should be in the hands of loyal men, white or black, and that disloyal men should take the back seats, and that personally he was in favor of giving the elective franchise to the freedmen, and that he would be their Moses to lead them out of bondage into liberty, and that whereas he has since turned from himself, we cannot apostatize from the principles on which he stood, as well as we, nor co-operate with him, in opposing as factious, and rebels, the Congress of these United States, whom we feel bound to honor and sustain as intent to defend the principles of loyalty, liberty, and human rights in behalf of which our great war was waged, and whom we will uphold by our influence and prayers in the same degree as they are, as we trust they will be, faithful to these principles, and to the high trust committed to them by God the supreme ruler and judge of nations.

EDWARD BEECHER,
J. C. WEBSTER,
J. E. ROY.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Committee on Rites, Ceremonies and Secret Societies made a lengthy report. After discussing the propriety of secrecy generally, they say:

Let us now apply these principles to the society of Free Masonry, the modern mother of secret societies. Concerning these we hold it to be plain:

That they have neither essence nor art to impart as a reward of membership. The issue was when there was a society, or societies, of working masons, coming down from the old Roman Empire, and extending through the middle ages. These were secrets of great power, and wrought great works. The cathedrals of the middle ages were each erected by such a corporation, and attest their skill and energy.

But these corporations of working masons have passed away, and Masonry is now, even in profession, only theoretical. So far as this art is concerned, it is not even this. It does not teach the theory of architecture. The transition took place in 1717, after a period of decline in the lodges of working masons. All pretence to a history back of this, or to any connection with Solomon, or Hiram, are mere false pretences and delusion, for effect. No art is taught, and no science is communicated by the system.

Practical ends, then alone remain, and, in fact, the founders of the system avowed "brotherly love, relief, and truth" as these ends. The cultivation of social intercourse is also avowed as end by defenders of the system. But such ends as these furnish no good reason for secrecy; nor is secrecy favorable to a wise and economical use of the income of such bodies for purposes of benevolence. An open and public acknowledgment of receipts and expenditures is needed as a safeguard against a dishonest or a wasteful expenditure of funds.

Nor is this all. The secrecy of the order, taken in connection with the principle of hierarchal concentration, and with the administration of extra judicial oaths of obedience and secrecy, renders it, as a system, liable to great abuses in the perversion of justice, in the overriding of national law, and the claims of patriotism.

But the most serious view of the case lies in the fact that it professes to rest on a religious basis, and to have religious temples, altars, and services; and yet is avowedly based on a platform that ignores Christ and Christianity as supreme and as essential to true allegiance to the real God of the universe. Its worship, therefore, taken as a system, is in rivalry to, and in derogation of, Christ and Christianity.

And, as a matter of fact, this and similar systems are by many resorted to as a substitute for the church, or as superior to it. Moreover, devotion to them absorbs time and interest due to the church, and exposes Christians by association with worldly men, and by the malignant power of the spirit of the world.

This system and those that imitate its hierarchic and centralizing organization, also give power to [illegible] principles and systems against which Congregationalism has ever protested as corrupting and [illegible] the church.

The system also cultivates a love of swelling titles, and of gaudy decorations and display in dress, that are hostile to the genius of our Constitution, and to true Republican and Christian dignity and simplicity.

From this system other organizations have borrowed much, and some do not essentially differ from it in practical working.

Other organizations, however, for the ends of temperance reform, have adopted modes of organization, display in dress, and secret signs for the purpose of recognition and defence. The ends and proceedings of these temperance societies are so well known that it is often denied that they are secret societies. Yet they do, avowedly, for purpose of defence, resort to secrecy, and have imitated modes of dress and organization found in Masonry. And members of Masonic lodges declare that they involve, in fact, all the principles of Masonic organization, and rely on them as ultimately leading to their own order.

While we recognize the true devotion of the members of these societies to the cause of temperance, and acknowledge, and commend their active efforts to resist the progress of one of the greatest evils of the age, we yet cannot concede the wisdom or desirableness of a resort to principles and modes of action which tend to create a current toward other secret organizations not aiming at their ends nor actuated by their spirit of temperance reform.

We would exhort them, therefore, to persevere in good, and yet avoid not only the reality, but even the appearance of evil.

In conclusion, we would present to the Association the following principles for their adoption:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1. That in dealing with secret organizations, this Association recognizes the need of a careful statement of principles and a wise discrimination of things that differ.

2. That there are some legitimate concealments of an organized character—such as the privacies of the family and of business firms, the temporary concealment of public negotiations at critical stages, the occasional withdrawal of certain truths, which could only disturb and demoralize communities, and the secrecy of military combinations; nor are we prepared totally to condemn all private plans and arrangements between good and true citizens, in great emergencies to resist the machinations of the wicked.

3. That organizations whose whole object and general method are well understood, and are known to be laudable and moral—such as associations for purely literary or reformatory purposes—are not to be sweepingly condemned by reason of this veil of secrecy covering their precise methods and procedures; yet we deem that outward veil of secrecy to be unwise and undesirable, inasmuch as it holds out needless temptations to deeds of darkness, and gives unnecessary countenance to other and unlawful combinations; and, whenever the act of membership involves an unconditional oath or promise of submission, adhesion and concealment under all circumstances, that compact is a grave, moral wrong.

4. That there are certain other wide-spread organizations—such as Free Masonry—which we suppose, are in their nature hostile to good citizenship and true religion, because they exact imitatory oaths of blind compliance and concealment, incompatible with the claims of equal justice toward man and a good conscience toward God; because they may easily, and sometimes have actually, become combinations against the due process of law and government; because, while claiming a religious character, they in their rituals, deliberately withhold all recognition of Christ as the only Saviour, and of Christianity as the only true religion; because, while they are, in fact, nothing but restricted partnerships or companies for mutual insurance and protection, they ostentatiously parade this characteristic engagement as a substitute for brotherly love and true benevolence; because they bring good men into confidential relations to bad men, and because, while, in theory, they supplant the Church of Christ, they do so also in fact, largely tend to withdraw the sympathy and active zeal of professing Christians from their respective churches. Against all connection with such associations we earnestly advise the members of our churches, and exhort them, "be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers."

Sad Tragedy in Summerville, Illinois—A Physician Commits Suicide.

[Correspondence Missouri Republican, 28th.]

[illegible], Ill., May 25.

A suicide took place in Summerville, a village four miles north of this place. A Mr. S., a physician, and Postmaster of the place, had been on rather too intimate terms with a Miss C. Suspicions were aroused, and spies were sent out to see what could be found out. The two lovers were found in the Presbyterian Church, polluting the hallowed spot. Here where many a devout Christian had bowed in adoration of the God of love and mercy, these illicit lovers bowed to the god of destruction. They attempted to deny the charge, but the case was too plain a one.

When Mr. S. saw that his deserved infamy was fastened upon him, he became melancholy—complained of being unwell. I presume that he, in viewing the disgrace he had brought upon himself, family and neighbors, thought this world should no longer be his home. On last Monday evening he took a fatal drug, which ended his life on Tuesday about noon. He leaves a wife and three children in rather destitute circumstances. The Miss C. has fled to parts unknown.

There have been three suicides near Summerville in the last three years. One was occasioned by the trouble of the late war—the cause of one is unknown—the cause of the last I have just given.

Defalcation and Suicide of an Insurance President.

[From the New York Evening Post, 26th inst.]

Late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Thomas W. Birdsall, President of the Security Fire Insurance Company, in this city, was observed to fill a tumbler with water at his desk, put a powder into it, and drank it off; [illegible] The reason for the act is that several private speculations in which he has been engaged, resulted disastrously, and the Board of Directors had ordered an investigation into his business. Deceased was 60 years old, and leaves a wife and several children, who live at Yonkers.

The amount of the Company's assets he had abstracted is but little over $100,000. Of this he had charged $70,000 by fictitious entries to the account of losses, $60,000 of which had been reported to the board; so that the Company is only about $40,000 worse than the directors supposed it to be on the first instant, and has all its capital intact. The money has been lost, it is supposed, by unfortunate speculations in petroleum and other stocks.

THE NEW YORK ELOPEMENT.

Scandal in High Places—Another Chapter of Social Life.

The telegraph has already given our readers a meagre account of a recent very extraordinary affair in some of the upper circles of New York, in which Mrs. General Eaton's name was involved. The New York *News* has a full account of the matter. From its columns we take the following additional particulars:

Those who have studied with any degree of care the previous history of our country will have no difficulty in recalling to their recollection the name of Mrs. Gen. Eaton. This lady was in her day one of the most fascinating women of Washington; she was active, intelligent, witty, full of life and animation, and was possessed of a very fair share of personal attraction. By her social graces she commanded the attention of many of the leaders of fashion in Washington, and, as all narratives inform us, won the especial favor of the great General and President Jackson himself. In short, she was at one time "the bright particular star" of the American capital.

From our Republican court she was transferred to adorn the court of Madrid, to which place Gen. Eaton was accredited Minister. She passed some time both in London and Paris, and well sustained the credit of the American name.

After Gen. Eaton's death, his widow was left the possessor of an independent fortune, well invested. She lived in excellent style, and was noted alike for her good taste, liberality and charity. In course of time she assumed the guardianship of her two grandchildren, a young girl and boy, and made ample provision for their future life, settling upon each of them a sufficient property.

Meantime a young Italian by the name of B. landed upon our shores. He was, we believe, of respectable connection in his own country, but was certainly very poor—and for a considerable space of time, could procure no employment. Forced to be idle, and yet forced to live, his prospects were very disheartening. But in his rambles he chanced to meet one of our leading musicians, who recommended him to adopt the profession of a dancing master, for which he was apparently well qualified. The Italian acted upon the friendly hint thus given, and met an encouraging degree of success. Among his dancing pupils were a boy and girl—the grandson and grand daughter of Mrs. General Eaton.

B—— was a man of oily, insinuating manners, rather handsome, though not prepossessing to a judge of physiognomy; betraying in his *tout ensemble* more of the dancing master or barber than of the gentleman—but such as he was the grandchildren referred to, the boy and the girl, conceived a decided liking for him, and even went so far as one day to request their grandmother to allow him to visit at her house.

At first Mrs. Eaton was indignant at the idea of this social innovation; but finally consented. The rest can be readily surmised. Before many months had passed it was announced in fashionable circles that the widow of Gen. Eaton and Bourganani, the dancing master, were to be married.

Now, mark the worldly policy of the Italian. Step by step, by means of a determined mind and smoothe tongue, he contrived to obtain possession of all the property of his wife. He even prevailed upon her to annul her arrangements for the maintenance of her ward (of whom he professed to be the disinterested protector, father, as it were—or, to speak more by the card, grandfather,) and to transfer what was originally designed for their future lives to the use of his present needs. He also rose in three months time, by her unselfish devotion, to be the undisputed controller of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Bourganani invested his newly acquired funds in "business"—straw or millinery goods, or something of the sort—and openly "worked hard," but secretly "lived fast." Utterly destitute of the finer instincts of humanity, but familiar with all its grosser desires, he set deliberately to accomplish a deed as black—and as mean withal—as ever was conceived in the soul of a scoundrel.

His adopted granddaughter, the blood relative of his own wife, and one who by her kind word and introduction, had been the original first-cause of his good fortune, was a quiet, rather pleasing, naturally open-hearted young girl, easily influenced and warmly attached to the Italian, whose intimate relationship to her gave him every facility to increase this attachment. To the ruin of this young creature the former dancing master coolly and calmly proceeded, step by step, with a caution and a stratagem worthy of a Machivelli.

Last week Bourganani proceeded to Washington, where he remained several days. Meanwhile the young granddaughter was observed to be very restless, and evidently in ill health. Gossip began to assert itself. Dame Rumor employed a few of her thousand tongues; but on Monday night last the Italian returned to New York, and all was well. He, his wife and his granddaughter took their seats at the table d'hote in the fashionable boarding house in Clinton place, and all appeared in the highest spirit.

On Tuesday the granddaughter left the boarding house on the plea of visiting her sister and returned no more. Tuesday night the poor wife waited for the husband whom she was destined never more to see. Wednesday afternoon there appeared in the papers, and also in the morning papers of yesterday, a line among the locals announcing the departure for Europe of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bourganani.

The next day came a letter from Bourganani informing her (her, the loving woman to whom he owed his all, owed the very coat on his base back, and the very money with which he paid his passage in the steamer, her who had given up the world and the world's golden god for him) that if "she kept quiet," he having converted all her property into cash and taken it with him, would allow her the magnificent allowance of twenty dollars a week.

The law, we believe, cannot overtake the guilty pair, but at least the reprobation of society should, alike here and abroad, be directed on the head of the Italian villain, while the heartfelt and most practical sympathy of the community, both here and in Washington, should be bestowed upon his unfortunate but most estimable wife.

FIRE AT PAW PAW.

Fifteen Stores Completely Destroyed—Loss $150,000.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 28th.]

A fire broke out in Paw Paw on Friday afternoon at two o'clock, in Nelson & Vorhees' store, on the north side of the business street, which spread east and west, burning all the stores on that side of the street up to the corner opposite the Dyckerman House, where it went across the street to Dr. D. Lee's grocery, and spread east and west, burning all the stores and workshops on the south side in that block. There were fifteen stores burned—seven-eighths of all the goods were burned. The amount of property destroyed is at least $150,000; about $30,000 insured. Among the merchants are G. W. Longwell, Sherman & Stephens, Frank Selleck's two stores, Foot's crockery store, Smith's brick store, G. S. Terrill—in all twenty-two buildings were burned. Sherman & Stephens saved nearly all their goods, and their insurance will cover the loss of the store. Frank Selleck saved a part of his, and C. S. Terrill saved nearly all his furniture, but nearly all of the great mass of the goods was burned. Everything was so dry that it was expected at one time that the whole village would be burned. Over one hundred buildings were on fire in different parts of the village, which were saved. The Court House was on fire at five different places; and at one time at seven different places, yet it was saved. Men, women and children worked as people never worked before until the fire was subdued.

COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Special Meeting, Chicago, May 29, 1866.

Present—His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Finnucan, Wallwork, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Ruh, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan.

Absent—Ald. Hatch and Huntley.

By direction of the Chair the Clerk read the call for the meeting, which, on motion of Ald. Clark, was

Placed on file.

Ald. Knickerbocker, of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for widening and extending an alley in Block 118, School Section Addition to Chicago, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance, and demanded the ayes and noes thereon.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Finnucan, Wallwork, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Proudfoot, Ruh, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan—28.

Noes—None.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that the Council do now adjourn, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from Hon. Peter Stump, addressed to him by John H. Jones, member of the City Council of Baltimore, Md., stating that the Common Council of that city intended visiting Chicago, about the 6th of July, was, on motion of Ald. Clark, read by the Clerk.

Ald. Clark moved that the communication be filed, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Mayor to reply thereto.

The motion prevailed, and the Mayor appointed as such Committee, Ald. Clark, Wilmarth and Talcott.

Petition of Bernard Hughes, for the refunding of city taxes on certain lots, was, on motion of Ald. Clark,

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of Michael Dunn for remission of fine.

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act, and demanded the ayes and noes on the motion.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Finnucan, Wallwork, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Russell, Ackhoff, Proudfoot, Ruh, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan—[illegible].

Noes—Kann, Holden—2.

Petition of T. S. Baker, for remission of taxes alleged to have been twice paid, was, on motion of Ald. O'Sullivan,

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Petition of C. H. Harrison for remission of fine, was, on motion of Ald. O'Sullivan,

Referred to Committee on Judiciary and the Counsel to the Corporation.

Communication from the Health Officer, in relation to the petition of C. H. Harrison, was, on motion of Ald. Kann,

Referred to Committee on Judiciary and the Counsel to the Corporation.

Petition of [illegible], for remission of personal tax, was, on motion of Ald. Rafferty,

Referred to the Comptroller.

Communication from School Agent on leasing school lands, was, on motion of Ald. Kann, [illegible]

His Honor, the Mayor, made a verbal statement in reference to [illegible]

[illegible] Ald. Clark moved that the [illegible]

Ald. Knickerbocker moved [illegible]

Ald. O'Sullivan moved, as an amendment, [illegible] and that the Pound Master [illegible]

The motion prevailed, and [illegible] accordingly.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to [illegible] on Judiciary. Lost.

Ald. Kann moved that the [illegible] Chicago not to collect the [illegible] ordinance concerning [illegible] the Committee on Judiciary [illegible] are the proper persons to collect [illegible]

Ald. Clark moved to lay the [illegible] on the table, and demanded the ayes and noes.

The motion of Ald. Kann was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Cox, Carter, [illegible] Frisbie, Bixby, Holden, [illegible] Ruh, Shackford, Lawson, [illegible]

Noes—Ald. Knickerbocker, [illegible] marth, Calkins, Kann, [illegible] Talcott, Woodard, [illegible] O'Sullivan—15.

The vote being a tie, the [illegible] in the affirmative.

Petition of citizens for [illegible] was, on motion of Ald. [illegible]

Referred to Committee on [illegible]

Petition of John [illegible] was, on motion of Ald. Knickerbocker,

Referred to Committee on [illegible]

Petition of Joseph [illegible] license, was, on motion of Ald. [illegible]

Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Petition of Henry Smith for [illegible]

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that the prayer of the petition be granted. Carried.

Petition of citizens of the [illegible] amendment to the cow ordinance, was, on motion of Ald. Shackford,

Referred to Committee on [illegible] S. D.

Communication from Ald. D'Wolf, [illegible] ordinance amending Sections [illegible] of "an ordinance for revising [illegible] general ordinances of the City of [illegible]" Oct. 28, 1865, in relation to [illegible] motion of Ald. Shackford,

Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

Petition of citizens for [illegible] John Kelly, was, on motion of Ald. [illegible]

Referred to Committee on Licenses.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works [illegible] recommending the construction of [illegible] sewers.

Ald. Moore moved to refer the report to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

Also,

a report and ordinance for a [illegible] north side of Oakwood avenue, from [illegible] to the city limits, which, on motion of Ald. Knickerbocker, was

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

SCHOOLS.

Ald. Woodard, of the Committee on Schools, to whom had been referred the communication of the Board of Education, requesting the Common Council to authorize the Comptroller from time to time, as they may be called for by said Board, certificates of indebtedness not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be replaced by city bonds when legalized by action of the Legislature, submitted a report [illegible] and recommended the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Kann moved that the report be laid over and published. Carried.

The report and ordinance are as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Schools to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Education requesting the Common Council to authorize the Comptroller to issue from time to time, as may be called for by said Board, certificates to an amount not exceeding [illegible] thousand dollars, to be replaced by bonds when legalized by the action of the Legislature, having had the same under advisement, would report that they believe that the taxable property, both real and personal, for purposes of taxation in 1866, will be at least [illegible] dollars. This, on a taxation of [illegible] yield two hundred and fifty-five [illegible]. Add to this sixty-two thousand dollars received from school funds last year, and [illegible] not be less this year, and we have [illegible] hundred and seventeen thousand dollars [illegible] seventeen thousand dollars for [illegible] ment and we still have left three hundred [illegible] dollars for school purposes.

The Board of Education, in their [illegible] ment, ask for two hundred and [illegible] dollars for teachers' salaries, fuel, [illegible] repairs and incidental expenses. [illegible] will leave a balance of fifty-five [illegible]. Adding to this the twenty-five [illegible] which the Council can authorize [illegible] 1867, and we have a total fund for [illegible] thousand dollars.

Your Committee, believing that it is [illegible] meet the urgent demands of our schools [illegible] possible, and that the payment of [illegible] dollars will be amply provided for [illegible] tax, income from School Fund and [illegible] sand, recommend the passage of the [illegible]

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC. 1. That the Comptroller of said city of Chicago be and he is hereby authorized [illegible] to borrow a sum not exceeding [illegible] and dollars at a rate of interest not [illegible] per cent per annum, and to issue [illegible] cates of indebtedness therefor payable [illegible] months after the dates thereof.

SEC. 2. That the money so raised shall be paid by him to the credit of the school [illegible] same is hereby appropriated exclusively [illegible] purpose of purchasing lots for, and building houses and fitting and furnishing the [illegible] said city.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of the [illegible] of one thousand dollars each [illegible] sued under the provisions of section [illegible] of the act approved Feb. 13th, 1863, [illegible] act to amend an act entitled [illegible] to reduce the charter of [illegible] of Chicago, and the several acts [illegible] thereof into one act, and to revise the [illegible] proved Feb 13, 1863, and so much of the tax provided in section twenty-[illegible] in force Feb. 15th, 1865, for like purposes, levied for the year 1866, as may be [illegible] hereby set apart, and appropriated for the [illegible] of the bonds, or certificates issued [illegible] in pursuance with this ordinance.

W. WOODARD,
A. C. CALKINS,
P. RAFFERTY,
Committee.

CHICAGO, May 22d, 1866.

LICENSES.

Ald. Wilmarth, of the Committee on Licenses, to whom had been referred the petition of [illegible] Cassidy for a free license to peddle [illegible] submitted a report recommending that [illegible] of the petitioner be granted.

Ald. Barrett moved to concur in [illegible] grant a free license. Carried.

Also,

Of the same committee to whom had been referred the petition of A. & [illegible] money paid on sample peddler's license [illegible] year's license, submitted a report [illegible] that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Ald. D'Wolf moved to concur in [illegible]

The Chair directed the ayes and noes [illegible] and the motion of Ald. D'Wolf was [illegible] following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Wicker, Barrett, [illegible] work, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, [illegible] and Bixby, Ackhoff, Ruh, Engel, [illegible]

Noes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible] Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Talcott, [illegible] sell, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, [illegible] Lawson—15.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Rosalie Hasselt [illegible] to sell second-hand furniture, [illegible] recommending that the prayer of the [illegible] granted.

Ald. Holden moved to concur in the [illegible] grant the license. Carried.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, S. D.

Ald. Knickerbocker, of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for the vacation of [illegible] north and south between [illegible] and the south part of the west [illegible] 123, S. S., submitted a report [illegible] passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible] Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, [illegible] Wallwork, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, [illegible] cott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, [illegible] Gastfield, Proudfoot, Ruh, Engel, [illegible] son, O'Sullivan—27.

Noes—Ald. Carter, Franzen—2.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, W. D.

Ald. Shackford, of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for [illegible] north and south through [illegible] & Storr's Addition, submitted a report [illegible] ing the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Talcott moved to concur in [illegible] pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and [illegible] passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible] Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, [illegible] can, Wallwork, Moore, Schuler, [illegible] Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, [illegible] hoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, [illegible] Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—[illegible].

Noes—None.

Also,

of same committee, to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for a sidewalk [illegible] side of Green Bay road, from [illegible] Pearson street, submitted a report [illegible] the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Talcott moved to concur in [illegible] pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible] Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, [illegible] can, Wallwork, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, [illegible] Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, [illegible] hoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, [illegible] Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—[illegible].

Noes—None.

Also, of same committee, to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for [illegible] from Vine street, to alley west [illegible] Butterfield's Addition, submitted [illegible] mending the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Ruh moved to concur in [illegible] the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible]

Noes—None.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Ald. Woodard, of the special committee [illegible]

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur [illegible] port and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the [illegible] passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible] O'Sullivan—27.

Noes—Ald. Carter, Frisbie—2.

The following is the ordinance:

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, The city is [illegible] and beyond the old City and [illegible] the North Division, and whereas [illegible] the custom of interments in [illegible] not fail to be prejudicial to [illegible] as well as to the general [illegible]

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago* [illegible]

SEC. 2. [illegible] $200 for each and every such [illegible]

SEC. 3. All ordinances [illegible] herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance [illegible] effect from and after its [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Ald. Russell moved that [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1866.

The heavy receipts of Produce during the present week have caused a very active demand for currency from country banks, and the money market is gradually working closer. Still, there is no particular pressure, and the city banks are generally accommodating their good customers at 10 per cent per annum. [illegible] while inferior grades are discounted by street brokers at [illegible] per cent per month.

The market for Eastern Exchange, under the influence of a closer money market, is easier, and round lots were sold to-day among bankers at par [illegible]. Counter rates were also a shade easier [illegible]. The supply of exchange is evidently increasing.

The Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 19th, was telegraphed this morning, reporting Breadstuffs firm; provisions dull; Five-Twenty bonds, [illegible].

This news had no visible effect on the general produce markets. Flour was more active and firm, but there was no change in quotations. Wheat was extremely dull, and prices ruled [illegible] lower. Corn was active and [illegible]. Oats were easier and active. Rye advanced 1c per bushel. [illegible] Provisions were firmer.

The receipts of Corn alone in this market, during the past two days, amounted to 663,199 bushels. The receipts of Lumber at this port yesterday, amounted to 13,000,000 feet.

The market for United States Bonds is again buoyant and active. Notwithstanding the heavy remittances of Five-Twenties from Europe during the past two weeks, they have all been absorbed, and quotations are as high now as before the English panic took place. This is satisfactory proof of the ability of the country to take care of all its indebtedness; and it will be no misfortune to us should the bonds keep coming from Europe, for when the English capitalists want to buy them back, they will be able to do so only at higher rates. To-day Five-Twenties were quoted in New York at 103, and Seven-Thirties at 103¼@103¾.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 137¾, advanced to 138¾, and closed at 137⅞. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold-brokers:

10.00 a. m.	137¾	12.45 p. m.	138
10.40 a. m.	[illegible]	1.00 p. m.	[illegible]
11.00 a. m.	[illegible]	2.00 p. m.	[illegible]
11.15 a. m.	[illegible]	3.00 p. m.	[illegible]
11.30 a. m.	[illegible]	4.00 p. m.	[illegible]
11.45 a. m.	[illegible]		

Here the gold market was steady nearly all day at 137, but late in the afternoon it became weaker under the influence of New York, and closed at 136@136¼. Silver was nominal at 125@128.

The steamer's news had a favorable effect on the market for Government securities, and we note quite a material advance in prices. The brokers here were paying 103@103¼ for Seven-Thirties, and 101¾@102 for Five-Twenties. Compound Interest Notes were also a shade firmer. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	111¼@111½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	111 @111½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	110⅛@110½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	109¼@109¾	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	108¼@108½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	106 @106¼	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	104¼@104½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, September, 1865	104 @104½	
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1865	103¼@103½	

There is a great scarcity here of Five-Twenty bonds, and the local demand is quite active.

Local Bonds were quiet but firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	90	90½@91
Cook County Sevens	90¼	[illegible]
Cook Co. Scrip, new	107 @110	108 @112
Chamber of Com., old	86¼	

The telegraph this afternoon informs us that efforts are still being made in the Senate Finance Committee to get that body to pass a law authorizing the issuing of $100,000,000 more of National Bank notes. The despatch on the subject states that the Committee have not yet agreed to recommend the measure. We trust there is virtue and wisdom enough in Congress to defeat it, even should such a recommendation come from the committee. A pretty thing, indeed, to withdraw green backs from circulating, which cost the Government nothing, and issue National currency, which will cost six or seven per cent per annum. It is about time that all this folly had ceased. The first duty of our representatives at Washington is to diminish the Public Debt, and not to increase it; but this proposition to issue more National Bank notes is virtually an attempt to rob the people of $7,000,000 per annum for the benefit of capitalists and speculators.

—The New York journals are nearly all denouncing Mr. McCulloch for attempting to regulate the gold market by selling Government gold. It is said that a relative of his family is granted an entire monopoly of the business, and that within a short period upwards of $30,000,000 have been disposed of.

—The N. Y. *Times*, of Saturday, contains the following with regard to the recent heavy export of gold:

"The export of gold by the steamers to-morrow will amount to six millions of dollars; making for the week, including the sum sent overland to Boston for shipment by the China last Wednesday, $11,000,000. Since the beginning of May, the aggregate export is $22,000,000, which, assuming that the whole has been supplied out of the Treasury of the United States, to be deducted from the balances held on the 1st of May, will still leave the large sum of $54,000,000 available for export through the same channel if required. Of this sum about $22,000,000 belong to the holders of gold notes or certificates of deposit, and $32,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States. The following figures, we have reason to say, may be relied upon as closely indicating the Treasury gold movement since the 1st of May, including all the offices:

Gold in Treasury, May 1, 1866		$78,679,000
Increase of deposits for gold notes		10,800,000
Received for customs at New York	$9,306,000	
And at the out ports	3,102,000	—12,408,000
Total in gross		[illegible]
Interest paid since May 1 at New York	$10,114,000	
And at all other offices	3,500,000	
Together	$13,614,000	
Sales of gold since May 1, approximated	32,000,000	—[illegible]
Balance in Treasury May 26		[illegible]

—The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Saturday says that, in default of any action by Congress providing for the prompt redemption of the National currency by the National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates, at an early day, establishing at the Treasury Department a system of sorting and forwarding to the National banks their National bank issues.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says:

The chief feature of importance in Wall street is the firmness given to five-twenties by the report that from the rise in gold the foreign houses who had imported them from Europe cannot sell them here at a profit, and are consequently re-exporting them.

—It will be recollected that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the 18th of July, 1863, on account of insinuations made questioning the loyalty of certain of its members, and to put themselves in a proper position regarding their loyalty as a body and as individuals, passed a resolution that each and all of them take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that any member who declined should be reported by the Board of Officers to the Chamber for expulsion. The oath was then administered to a large number of the members. One of the members named Richard Mathers, protested against this action, denying the authority to either demand or require it of him. At a meeting July 20th, 1863, a resolution of expulsion was passed and he has ever since been denied the privileges of a member. Mathers then made an application in the Hamilton County Court, for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Chamber of Commerce to restore the relator, Mathers, to the rights of membership. The case was heard on Wednesday last by Judge Headington, and the application for mandamus denied, upon the general ground, that at such a time of public peril, the Chamber had the right to choose loyal company; that no loyal man could have reason to complain of the rule, and no disloyal man had a right to.

—With regard to the recent defalcations of Mr. Birdsall, President of the New York Security Fire Insurance Company, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Saturday last, has the following:

"We have little to add to the report in this morning's paper regarding the defalcation and death of Mr. Birdsall, the President of the Security Fire Insurance Company. The amount of the company's assets he had abstracted is but little over $100,000. Of this he had charged $70,000 to the account of losses, $60,000 of which had been reported to the Board, so that the company is only about $40,000 worse than the directors supposed it to be on the first instant, and has all its capital intact. The money has been lost, it is supposed, by unfortunate speculations in petroleum and other stocks."

The Boston *Post*, of Saturday, contains the following:

We direct attention to the card in another column announcing the suspension of the Piscataqua Fire and Marine Insurance Company, South Berwick, Me. Heavy losses during the last six months are given as the reason. At the last meeting the stockholders voted to close up the affairs of the company.

—We once in a while meet with financial statements illustrative of the generally collapsed state of the various monetary institutions of the South. The condition of the affairs of the Bank of Virginia has just been made public. The assets of this bank consist of Confederate bonds and stocks to the amount of $3,316,119, and $137,066 of coin. Among its liabilities are—capital stock, $4,031,325, and $4,129,354 due depositors.

—In Baltimore, money, though as abundant as reported for weeks past, is held more firmly, and rates are not as easy—quote at 5 to 6 ⅌ cent for most desirable commercial names, and 8 to 10 for less desirable.

—The total value of foreign exports from the port of Baltimore for the week past, amounts to [illegible].

—New Orleans dates of the 23d report nothing new in the money market. There is still a fair supply of capital offering for investment in solid securities. Loans on first mortgages of improved real estate can readily be effected at from 9@12 ⅌ cent per annum, and a fair business has been done in temporary loans, or loans on call, secured by approved collaterals, at 8 ⅌ cent per annum in bank, and 1 ⅌ cent per month in the open market.

—The eminent mercantile firm of H. Walter & Bro., of Baltimore, failed during the war panic of 1861, and compounded with their creditors for seventy-five cents on the dollar. Now, five years later, Mr. N. Walter, the surviving partner, is paying up the debts in full, with interest to date.

—In Cincinnati the money market is close and the rate of interest has advanced to 12 per cent.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Saturday, (money article) has the following:

"Money has been in sharp demand at 7 per cent, but this rate was allowed readily on loaned stocks. [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] New York. [illegible] Closing prices for [illegible] Joseph M. Lyons [illegible] Clark street:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, [illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls.; Wheat, bu.; Corn, bu.; Oats, bu.; Rye, bu.; Barley, bu.; Grass Seed, lbs.; Broom Corn, lbs.; Cured Meats, lbs.; Beef, brls.; Pork, brls.; Lard, lbs.; Tallow, lbs.; Butter, lbs.; Live Hogs, No.; Cattle, No.; Hides, lbs.; Highwines, brls.; Wool, lbs.; Lumber, feet; Shingles, No.; Lath, pcs.; Salt, brls. [figures illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Flour, brls.; Wheat, bu.; Corn, bu.; Oats, bu.; Rye, bu.; Barley, bu.; Grass Seed, lbs.; Broom Corn, lbs.; Cured Meats, lbs.; Beef, brls.; Pork, brls.; Lard, lbs.; Tallow, lbs.; Butter, lbs.; Dressed Hogs, No.; Live Hogs, No.; Cattle, No.; Hides, lbs.; Highwines, brls.; Wool, lbs.; Lumber, feet; Shingles, No.; Lath, pcs.; Salt, brls. [figures illegible]

The following tables show the receipts and shipments during the week ending May [illegible] Jan. 1st to date, with comparative [illegible]

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY [illegible] JAN. 1 TO DATE.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FOR THE WEEK ENDING [illegible] JAN. 1 TO DATE.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table, compiled from returns of the warehousemen to the Board of Trade, shows the amount of Grain in store [illegible]

[illegible]

The general markets to-day were [illegible] The Provision market was [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

Company is only about $40,000 more than the [illegible] the par of its capital intact. The money has been lost, it is supposed, by unfortunate speculations in petroleum and other stocks.

THE NEW YORK ELOPEMENT.

Scandal in High Places—Another Chapter of Social Life.

The telegraph has already given our readers a meagre account of a recent very extraordinary affair in some of the upper circles of New York, in which Mrs. General Eaton's name was involved. The New York *News* has a full account of the matter. From its columns we take the following additional particulars:

Those who have studied with any degree of care the previous history of our country will have no difficulty in recalling to their recollection the name of Mrs. Gen. Eaton. This lady was in her day one of the most fascinating women of Washington; she was active, intelligent, witty, full of life and animation, and was possessed of a very fair share of personal attraction. By her social graces she commanded the attention of many of the leaders of fashion in Washington, and, as all narratives inform us, won the especial favor of the great General and President Jackson himself. In short, she was at one time "the bright particular star" of the American capital.

From our Republican court she was transferred to adorn the court of Madrid, to which place Gen. Eaton was accredited Minister. She passed some time both in London and Paris, and well sustained the credit of the American name.

After Gen. Eaton's death, his widow was left the possessor of an independent fortune, well invested. She lived in excellent style, and was noted alike for her good taste, liberality and charity. In course of time she assumed the guardianship of her two grandchildren, a young girl and boy, and made ample provision for their future life, settling upon each of them a sufficient property.

Meantime a young Italian by the name of B[illegible] landed upon our shores. He was, we believe, of respectable connection in his own country, but was certainly very poor—and for a considerable space of time could procure no employment. Forced to be idle, and yet forced to live, his prospects were very disheartening. But in his rambles he chanced to meet one of our leading musicians, who recommended him to adopt the profession of a dancing master, for which he was apparently well qualified. The Italian acted upon the friendly hint thus given, and met an encouraging degree of success. Among his dancing pupils were a boy and girl—the grandson and grand daughter of Mrs. General Eaton.

B—— was a man of oily, insinuating manners, rather handsome, though not prepossessing to a judge of physiognomy; betraying in his *tout ensemble* more of the dancing master or barber than of the gentleman—but such as he was the grandchildren referred to, the boy and the girl, conceived a decided liking for him, and even went so far as one day to request their grandmother to allow him to visit at her house.

At first Mrs. Eaton was indignant at the idea of this social innovation; but finally consented. The rest can be readily surmised. Before many months had passed it was announced in fashionable circles that the widow of Gen. Eaton and Bourganani, the dancing master, were to be married.

Now, mark the worldly policy of the Italian. Step by step, by means of a determined mind and smoothe tongue, he contrived to obtain possession of all the property of his wife. He even prevailed upon her to annul her arrangements for the maintenance of her ward (of whom he professed to be the disinterested protector, father, as it were—or, to speak more by the card, grandfather,) and to transfer what was originally designed for their future lives to the use of his present needs. He also rose in three months time, by her unselfish devotion, to be the undisputed controller of nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Bourganani invested his newly acquired funds in "bonnets"—straw or millinery goods, or something of the sort—and openly "worked hard," but secretly "lived fast." Utterly destitute of the finer instincts of humanity, but familiar with all its grosser desires, he set deliberately to accomplish a deed as black—and as mean withal—as ever was conceived in the soul of a scoundrel.

His adopted granddaughter, the blood relative of his own wife, and one who by her kind word and introduction, had been the original first cause of his good fortune, was a quiet, rather pleasing, naturally open-hearted young girl, easily influenced and warmly attached to the Italian, whose intimate relationship to her gave him every facility to increase this attachment. To the ruin of this young creature the former dancing master coolly and calmly proceeded, step by step, with a caution and a stratagem worthy of a Machiavelli.

Last week Bourganani proceeded to Washington, where he remained several days. Meanwhile the young granddaughter was observed to be very restless, and evidently in ill health. Gossip began to assert itself. Dame Rumor employed a few of her thousand tongues; but on Monday night last the Italian returned to New York, and all was well. He, his wife and his granddaughter took their seats at the table d'hote in the fashionable boarding house in Clinton place, and all appeared in the highest spirit.

On Tuesday the granddaughter left the boarding house on the plea of visiting her sister and returned no more. Tuesday night the poor wife waited for the husband whom she was destined never more to see. Wednesday afternoon there appeared in the papers, and also in the morning papers of yesterday, a line among the locals announcing the departure for Europe of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bourganani.

The next day came a letter from Bourganani informing her (her, the loving woman to whom he owed his all, owed the very coat on his back, and the very money with which he paid his passage in the steamer, her who had given up the world and the world's golden god for him) that if "she kept quiet," he having converted all her property into cash and taken it with him, would allow her the magnificent allowance of twenty dollars a week.

The law, we believe, cannot overtake the guilty pair, but at least the reprobation of society should, alike here and abroad, be directed on the head of the Italian villain, while the heartfelt and most practical sympathy of the community, both here and in Washington, should be bestowed upon his unfortunate but most estimable wife.

FIRE AT PAW PAW.

Fifteen Stores Completely Destroyed—Loss $150,000.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 28th.]

A fire broke out in Paw Paw on Friday afternoon at two o'clock, in Nelson & Vorhees' store, on the north side of the business street, which spread east and west, burning all the stores on that side of the street up to the corner opposite the Dyckerman House, where it went across the street to Dr. D. Lee's grocery, and spread east and west, burning all the stores and workshops on the south side in that block. There were fifteen stores burned—seven-eighths of all the goods were burned. The amount of property destroyed is at least $150,000; about $30,000 insured. Among the merchants are G. W. Longwell, Sherman & Stephens, Frank Selleck's two stores, Foot's crockery store, Smith's brick store, G. S. Terrill—in all twenty-two buildings were burned. Sherman & Stephens saved nearly all their goods, and their insurance will cover the loss of the store. Frank Selleck saved a part of his, and C. S. Terrill saved nearly all his furniture, but nearly all of the great mass of the goods were burned. Everything was so dry that it was expected at one time that the whole village would be burned. Over one hundred buildings were on fire in different parts of the village, which were saved. The Court House was on fire at five different places, and at one time at seven different places, yet it was saved. Men, women and children worked as people never worked before until the fire was subdued.

COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Special Meeting, Chicago, May 29, 1866.

Present—His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Finucan, Wallwork, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Rab, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan.

Absent—Ald. Hatch and Huntley.

By direction of the Chair the Clerk read the call for the meeting, which, on motion of Ald. Clark, was

Placed on file.

[illegible]

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that the Council do now adjourn, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from His Hon. Peter Sasp, addressed to him by John M. Jones, member of the City Council of Baltimore, Md., stating that the Common Council of that city intended visiting Chicago about the 4th of July, was, on motion of Ald. Clark, read and placed on file.

[illegible]

The motion prevailed, and the Mayor appointed as such Committee, Ald. Clark, Wilmarth and Talcott.

Petition of Bernard Hughes, for the extending of city limits on certain lots, was, on motion of Ald. Clark,

Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

[illegible]

Amount on the Report of [illegible] been rendered against said [illegible]

Ald. O'Sullivan moved, as an amendment, that the [illegible] matter be referred to the [illegible] and that the Pound Master [illegible] as said committee shall [illegible]

The motion prevailed, and [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible]

The ayes and noes were [illegible] following:

Ayes—Ald. Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, [illegible] Frisbie, Bixby, Holden, [illegible] Rab, Shackford, Lawson, Clark—[illegible]

Noes—Ald. [illegible] Calkins, Kann, [illegible] Talcott, Woodard, [illegible] O'Sullivan—13.

The vote being a tie, his Honor voted in the affirmative.

Petition of citizens for [illegible] was, on motion of Ald. Wallwork,

Referred to Committee on [illegible]

Petition of John Schmidt [illegible] was, on motion of Ald. Knickerbocker,

Referred to Committee on [illegible]

Petition of Joseph Bower [illegible] license, was, on motion of Ald. [illegible]

Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Petition of Henry Smith for [illegible]

Ald. O'Sullivan moved that the prayer of the petition be granted. Carried.

Petition of citizens of the [illegible] amendment to the cow ordinance, was, on motion of Ald. Shackford,

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

Communication from Ald. D'Wolf, with an ordinance amending Sections 1 and 2 of "an ordinance for revising and [illegible] Oct. 25, 1859, in relation to [illegible] on motion of Ald. Shackford,

Referred to Committee on Fire and Water.

Petition of citizens for the [illegible] John Kelly, was, on motion of Ald. [illegible]

Referred to Committee on Licenses.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works presented a report recommending the construction of [illegible] sewers.

Ald. Moore moved to refer the report to the Committee on Finance. Carried.

Also,

a report and ordinance for a sidewalk on north side of Oakwood avenue, from [illegible] to the city limits, which, on motion of Ald. Knickerbocker, was

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

SCHOOLS.

Ald. Woodard, of the Committee on Schools, to whom had been referred the communication of the Board of Education, requesting the Common Council to authorize the Comptroller from time to time, as they may be called for by said Board, certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be replaced by city bonds when legalized by the Legislature, submitted a report and ordinance, and recommended the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Kann moved that the report and ordinance be laid over and published. Carried.

The report and ordinance are as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Schools, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Education requesting the Common Council to authorize the Comptroller to issue from time to time, as they may be called for by said Board, certificates of indebtedness to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be replaced by city bonds when legalized by the action of the Legislature, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that they believe that the assessed value of property, both real and personal, for purposes of taxation in 1866, will be at least eighty millions of dollars. This, on a taxation of three mills, will yield two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. Add to this sixty-two thousand dollars, estimated to be received from school funds last year, and we will not be less this year, and we have a total of three hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, deducting seventeen thousand dollars for delinquent assessment and we still have left three hundred thousand dollars for school purposes.

The Board of Education, in their Annual Estimate, ask for two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars for teachers' salaries, fuel, janitors, repairs and incidental expenses. Allowing this it will leave a balance of fifty-five thousand dollars. Add to this the sixty-five thousand which the Council can anticipate in 1867, and we have a total fund for buildings of [illegible] thousand dollars.

Your Committee, believing that it is necessary to meet the urgent demands of our schools as early as possible, and that payment of the certificates of indebtedness shall be amply provided for by a special tax, income from School Fund and other sources, respectfully recommend the passage of the following ordinance:

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC. 1. That the Comptroller of said city of Chicago be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum, and to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness therefor payable within [illegible] months after the dates thereof.

SEC. 2. That the money so raised shall be used by him to the credit of the school fund, and shall be applied exclusively to the purpose of purchasing sites for school houses and fitting and furnishing the same, in said city.

SEC. 3. That the proceeds of the twenty-five thousand dollars each authorized [illegible] under the provisions of section [illegible] of the act approved Feb. 15th, 1865, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act to reduce the charter of the city of Chicago,' and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and to revise the same,' approved Feb. 13, 1863, and to revise the [illegible] tax provided in section twenty-nine [illegible] in force Feb. 15th, 1865, for like purposes levied for the year 1866, as may be necessary, shall be set apart, and applied to the payment of the bonds, or certificates [illegible] in pursuance with this ordinance.

W. WOODARD,
A. C. CALKINS,
J. RAFFERTY,

CHICAGO, May 29th, 1866.

LICENSES.

Ald. Wilmarth, of the Committee on Licenses, to whom had been referred the petition of Julius Cassidy for a free license to peddle submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Ald. Barrett moved to concur in the report and grant a free license. Carried.

Also,

of the same committee to whom had been referred the petition of A. E. [illegible] for money paid on sample peddler's license, on last year's license, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Ald. D'Wolf moved to concur in the report.

The Chair decided the motion [illegible] and the motion of Ald. D'Wolf was [illegible] following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Wicker, Barrett, [illegible] work, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, [illegible] ford, Ackhoff, Rab, Engel, O'Sullivan—[illegible]

Noes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Talcott, Woodard, [illegible] sell, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, [illegible] Lawson—15.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Rosalie Hamill, for license to sell second-hand furniture, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petition be granted.

Ald. Holden moved to concur in the report and grant the license. Carried.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, S. D.

Ald. Knickerbocker, of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D., to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for the vacation of an alley through block [illegible] and the south part of the west part of block 135, S. S., submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, D'Wolf, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, [illegible] Wallwork, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Rab, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—27.

Noes—Ald. Carter, Franzen—2.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, N. D.

Ald. Shackford, of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D., to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for planking the alley in the north and south through B. 26, Johnston & Lee's Addition, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Talcott moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, [illegible] can, Wallwork, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, [illegible] hoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Rab, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—29.

Noes—None.

Also,

of same committee, to whom had been referred a report and ordinance for a sidewalk on west side of Green Bay road, from Chicago avenue to Pearson street, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Talcott moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Finucan, Wallwork, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Rab, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—29.

Noes—None.

Ald. Rab of same committee, to whom had been referred an ordinance for widening [illegible] from Vine street, to alley west and adjoining Butterfield's Addition, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Rab moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, Finucan, Wallwork, Moore, Schaler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Rab, Engel, Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—29.

Noes—None.

Ald. Woodard, of the special committee, to whom had been referred the resolution of Ald. Rab, with the ordinance for prohibiting [illegible] within the corporate limits of the city, for the purpose of consulting with the Counsel to the Corporation as to the question of the liability of the city, [illegible] submitted a report, [illegible] with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, and recommended the passage of the ordinance.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, D'Wolf, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Kann, [illegible] back, Moore, Schaler, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Rab, Engel, Shackford, Franzen, Lawson, O'Sullivan—27.

Noes—Ald. Carter, Frisbie—2.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, The city is rapidly extending [illegible] and beyond the old City and Catholic Cemeteries, [illegible] the North Division, and whereas the interment [illegible] of persons within the corporate limits cannot fail to be prejudicial to the health of the city, as well as to the general health of the Chicago; therefore, as a sanitary measure,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago,* That hereafter no dead body shall be buried in either the City or Catholic Cemeteries in the North Division, nor within the limits of the City of Chicago.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine of $50 for each and every such violation, and [illegible] heretofore passed, which conflict with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and due publication.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Ald. Russell moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Mayor, to confer with the Board of Public Works in relation to increasing the compensation of [illegible]

[illegible]

Ald. Talcott moved that the [illegible] matter be placed in the hands of the Committee on Public Buildings.

Ald. Bixby moved, as an amendment, [illegible]

Ald. Russell accepted the amendment.

The motion of Ald. Russell, as amended, prevailed, and the Committee on [illegible] were authorized to confer with the Board [illegible]

Ald. Rab moved that the council do now adjourn.

The motion prevailed, and the Council stood adjourned.

A. H. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1866.

The steady movement of Produce during the present week has caused a very active demand for currency from the country banks, and the money market is gradually working closer. Still, there is no particular stringency, and the city banks are generally accommodating good customers at 10 per cent per annum. Good short-dated mercantile paper is tolerably well placed at 10@12 per cent; inferior grades are difficult to negotiate, and command [illegible]

The demand for Eastern Exchange, under the influence of a closer money market, is quieter, and small lots were sold to-day among bankers at par [illegible] buying at par and selling at 1-10@1-10 premium. The supply of exchange is evidently increasing.

The Liverpool steamer, with dates to the 19th, was telegraphed this morning, reporting Breadstuffs firm; provisions dull; Five-Twenty bonds [illegible]

This news had no visible effect on the general produce markets. Flour was more active and firm, but there was no change in quotations. Wheat was extremely dull, and prices ruled ½c lower. Corn was active and without material change in prices. Oats were easier and dull. Rye advanced 1c per bushel. Barley ruled quiet. Provisions were firmer.

The receipts of Grain are [illegible] the past two days, amounted to 362,230 bushels. The receipts of Lumber at this port yesterday, amounted to 13,000,000 feet.

The market for United States Bonds is again buoyant and active. Notwithstanding the heavy remittances of Five-Twenties from Europe during the past two weeks, they have all been absorbed, and quotations are as high now as before the English panic took place. This is satisfactory proof of the ability of the country to take care of all its indebtedness; and it will be no misfortune to us should the bonds keep coming from Europe, for when the English capitalists want to buy them back, they will be able to do so only at higher prices. To-day Five-Twenties were quoted in New York at 102, and Seven-Thirties at 103¼@103¼.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 137⅝, advanced to 138⅛, and closed at 137⅞. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold-brokers:

10.00 a. m.	137⅝	12 m.	138
10.30 a. m.	137¾	12.45 p. m.	138
10.45 a. m.	137¾	2.30 p. m.	137⅞
11.15 a. m.	137⅞	3.00 p. m.	137⅞
11.30 a. m.	137⅞	3.30 p. m.	137⅞
11.45 a. m.	137⅞	4.00 p. m.	137⅞

Here the gold market was steady nearly all day at 137, but late in the afternoon it became weaker under the influence of New York, and closed at 136@136¼. Silver was nominal at 125@126.

The steamer's news had a favorable effect on the market for Government securities, and we note quite a material advance in prices. The brokers here were paying 103@103¾ for Seven-Thirties, and 101@101½ for Five-Twenties. Compound Interest Notes were also a shade firmer. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108¼@108½	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	101¼@102	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	101¼@102	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	101¼@102	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	95 @ [illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	103 @103¼	103¾@104¼
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	103 @103¼	103¾@104¼
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	103 @103¼	103¾@104¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	111¼@111½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	111 @111¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1864	110¼@110½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1864	109¼@109½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, December, 1864	108¼@108½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	106 @106¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, August, 1865	104¼@104½	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, September, 1865	104 @104¼	....
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, October, 1865	103¼@103½	....

There is a great scarcity here of Five-Twenty Bonds, and the local demand is quite active.

Local Bonds were quiet but firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	90	90½@ 91
Cook County Sevens	90	90½@ 91
Cook Co. Scrip, new	107 @110	108 @113
Chamber of Com., old	86½	....

The telegraph this afternoon informs us that efforts are still being made in the Senate Finance Committee to get that body to pass a law authorizing the issuing of $100,000,000 more of National Bank notes. The despatch on the subject states that the Committee have not yet agreed to recommend the measure. We trust there is virtue and wisdom enough in Congress to defeat it, even should such a recommendation come from the committee. A pretty thing, indeed, to withdraw greenbacks from circulation, which cost the Government nothing, and issue National currency, which will cost six or seven per cent per annum. It is about time that all this folly had ceased. The first duty of our representatives at Washington is to diminish the Public Debt, and not to increase it; but this proposition to issue more National Bank notes is virtually an attempt to rob the people of $7,000,000 per annum for the benefit of capitalists and speculators.

—The New York journals are nearly all denouncing Mr. McCulloch for attempting to regulate the gold market by selling Government gold. It is said that a relative of his family is granted an entire monopoly of the business, and that within a short period upwards of $35,000,000 have been disposed of.

—The N. Y. *Times*, of Saturday, contains the following with regard to the recent heavy export of gold:

"The export of gold by the steamers to-morrow will amount to six millions of dollars; making for the week, including the sum sent overland to Boston for shipment by the *China* last Wednesday, $10,000,000. Since the beginning of May, the aggregate export is $22,000,000. [illegible] and the whole has been supplied out of the Treasury of the United States, to be deducted from the balance held on the 1st of May, which still leaves a large sum of $54,000,000 available for export through the summer months if required. Of the more than $33,000,000 belong to the holders of gold notes or certificates of deposit, and $15,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States. The following figures, we have reason to say, may be relied upon as closely reflecting the Treasury gold movement since the 1st of May, including all the offices:

Gold in Treasury, May 1, 1866		$78,878,000
Increase of deposits for gold notes		13,000,000
Received for customs at New York	$9,838,000	
And at the out ports	3,108,000	12,408,000
Total to cross		$102,584,000
Interest paid since May 1 at New York	$12,114,000	
And at all other offices	3,500,000	
Together	$15,614,000	
Sales of gold since May 1, approximated	$2,500,000	18,114,000
Balance in Treasury May 26		$84,470,000

—The N. Y. *Evening Post* of Saturday says that, in default of any action by Congress providing for the prompt redemption of the National currency by the National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates, at an early day, establishing at the Treasury Department a system of sorting and forwarding to the National banks their National bank notes.

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says: The chief feature of importance in Wall street is the firmness given to five-twenties by the report that from the rise in gold the foreign houses who had imported them from Europe cannot sell them here at a profit, and are consequently re-exporting them.

—It will be recollected that the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on the 18th of July, 1863, on account of insinuations made questioning the loyalty of certain of its members, and to put themselves in a proper position regarding their loyalty as a body and as individuals, passed a resolution that each and all of them take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and that any member who declined should be reported by the Board of Officers to the Chamber for expulsion. The oath was then administered to a large number of the members. One of the members named Richard Mathers, protested against this action, denying the authority to either demand or require it of him. At a meeting July 29th, 1863, a resolution of expulsion was passed and he has ever since been denied the privileges of a member. Mathers then made an application in the Hamilton County Court, for an alternative writ of mandamus to compel the Chamber of Commerce to restore the relator, Mathers, to the rights of membership. The case was heard on Wednesday last by Judge Headington, and the application for mandamus denied, upon the general ground, that at such a time of public peril, the Chamber had the right to choose loyal company; that no loyal man could have reason to complain of the rule, and no disloyal man had a right to.

—With regard to the recent defalcations of Mr. Bedell, President of the New York Security Fire Insurance Company, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, of Saturday last, has the following:

"We have little to add to the report in this morning's paper regarding the defalcation and death of Mr. Bedell, the President of the Security Fire Insurance Company. The amount of the company's assets he had abstracted is but little over $100,000. Of this he had charged $70,000 by fictitious entries to the account of losses, $60,000 of which had been reported to the Board; so that the Company is only about $40,000 worse than the directors supposed it to be on the first instant, and has its capital intact. The money has been lost, it is supposed, by unfortunate speculations in petroleum and other stocks."

The *Boston Post*, of Saturday, contains the following:

We direct attention to the card in another column announcing the suspension of the Phœnix Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of South Berwick, Me. Heavy losses during the last six months are given as the reason. At the last meeting the stockholders voted to close up the affairs of the company.

—We come to a white mast with financial statements illustrative of the generally collapsed state of the various monetary institutions of the South. The condition of the affairs of the Bank of Virginia has just been made public. The assets of this bank consist of Confederate bonds and stocks to the amount of $6,916,118, and $107,000 of coin. Among its liabilities are—capital stock, $2,631,230, and $4,120,924 deposits.

—In Baltimore, money, though as abundant as reported for weeks past, is held more firmly, and rates are not as easy—quote at 6 to 8 ℘ cent for most desirable commercial names, and 8 to 12 for less desirable.

—The total value of foreign exports from the port of Baltimore for the week past, amounts to, $[illegible]

—New Orleans dates of the 23d report nothing new in the money market. There is still a fair supply of capital offering for investment in solid securities. Loans on first mortgages of improved real estate can readily be effected at from 9@12 ℘ cent per annum, and a fair business has been done in discount loans, or loans on call, secured by approved collaterals, at 8 ℘ cent per annum, in bank, and 1@1½ ℘ cent per month in the open market.

—The eminent mercantile firm of R. Walter & Co., of Baltimore, failed during the war panic of 1857, and compromised with their creditors for seventy cents on the dollar. Now, five years after, Mr. R. Walter, the surviving partner, is paying up the debts in full, with interest to date.

—In Cincinnati the money market is close and the rate of interest has advanced to 12 per cent.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, of Saturday, (money article) says:

Money has been in sharp demand at 7 per cent. Less was allowed readily on loaned stocks, but the demand was not so great as on yesterday, but the market has not yet shown signs of returning to ease. The more abatement be expected [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for Cash, May 29, 1866, reported by Joseph M. Lyons, Commission, Stock and Bond Broker and dealer in Government securities, No. 44 South Clark street:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1866.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	13,172,000	1,943,000
Shingles, No.	6,032,000	275,000
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	1,471,000	1,334,000
Shingles, ft	1,646,000	1,036,000
Lath, pcs	187,000	509,000
Salt, brls	1,912	[illegible]

The following tables show the movement in produce during the week ending May 26th, and from Jan. 1st to date, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.

	Last Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1865.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table, compiled from the official returns of the warehousemen to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store on the 26th inst., as compared with the amount in store on the corresponding date last year:

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general markets to-day were quiet and easier, and the Wheat market ruled particularly dull.

The Provision market was firmer, but there is very little doing, and prices had an upward tendency. Mess Pork was generally held at $31.50, but 250 brls were sold at $31.00. Bulk Meats remain very firm, with sales of 20,000 lbs shoulders at 11½c loose. Lard was firm but inactive, and we quote it nominal at 18c for prime steam, and 22¼@ 22½c for prime kettle.

Highwines were neglected and nominal at $2.18. Bonded wines were nominal at 23c.

There was more activity displayed in Flour today, and the market ruled firm, but there was no visible change in values. About 3,000 brls changed hands at $12.50@14.25 for White Winters; $8.50@ 11.00 for low grade to extra choice Spring Extras, and $7.00 for good Spring Supers.

The Wheat market was dull and 1@1½c lower. The speculative demand seemed to have suddenly flattened out, and the few transactions made were for covering short sales. The transactions aggregate 88,000 bu at $1.81@1.83 for No. 1 in the Northwestern; $1.65@1.65½ for No. 1 regular; $1.60@ 1.61 for No. 2 in the Northwestern; $1.14@1.15 for No. 2 on the North and $1.08 for No. 2 on the South side. A few car loads of Rejected sold at 89@[illegible]. The market closed dull with free sellers at $1.65 for No. 1 regular.

There was an active shipping demand for Corn, and at the opening the market advanced fully 1c, but towards the close the receipt of private despatches from New York, quoting a decline of 2c, caused the improvement to be lost—the market closing firm at yesterday's figures. No. 2 Corn was in moderate demand. Rejected was dull. About 432,000 bushels changed hands at 53¼@55½c for No. 1; 51@51¼c for No. 2; 48½@50c for Rejected, and 55c for Yellow, in store; 54@54½c for high mixed, and 53¼@53¾c for No. 1 Canal, afloat, and 54½c for No. 1, free on board. The market closed with sellers of No. 1 in store at 53½c, and buyers at 53½c.

There was a moderate amount of activity in Oats, at yesterday's prices, though at the close the market was a shade easier. About 184,000 bushels changed hands at 32@32½c for No. 1, and 30@ 31½c for No. 2 in store—closing at 32@32¼c for No. 1.

There was more activity in Rye, and the market advanced 1c with sales at 68@69½c for No. 1 and 60@63c for No. 2 in store.

Barley was in good demand and firm for prime samples, which are in liberal supply. We note sales of Western at 85@88c on track. There is no demand for Barley in store.

Seeds were entirely neglected, and in the absence of sales, it is impossible to give quotations.

Tallow is firmly held at 13c for city and 12@ 12¼c for country.

Lake Freights were firm with engagements at 14@14½c for Corn, and 10c for Oats to Buffalo, and 21c for Corn. The vessels taken at 14c rate is [illegible]

The Grocery market is active and all leading staples are firm at our quotations. Syrups are 5c higher. Coffees are firm. There is a large demand for Sugars, and the stock of refined is becoming reduced.

The week opens with a fair trade in Dry Goods. Prints are ¼@½c higher for the best makes. Light Standard Sheetings are ½c higher. We give quotations elsewhere.

The offerings of Lumber cargoes on the market were light. The demand is good and the market is firm.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, May 29.

Common Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn in fair demand; heavy. Old Oats firm; new easier. Pork heavy at $31.75. Lard firmer at 22½c. Gold, 137⅞.

LATER.

Flour heavy and 5c lower at $9.00@9.75. Wheat more active; prices drooping; $1.80@2.12. Corn quite active and 1c lower. New 85c; old, 87c in store. New Oats heavy at 59@63c.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat declined 2c—closing firm at $1.63 for regular. The demand was light. Corn was steady at 53½c for No. 1 in store.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts and shipments during the past week and since January 1st, are as follows:

	Last Week Receipts.	Last Week Shipm'ts.	Since Jan. 1 Receipts.	Since Jan. 1 Shipm'ts.
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts during the week have been quite liberal—those of yesterday being over 13 millions—and the demand has been exceedingly active, both by country and city dealers, and prices by the cargo are fully as well as at the date of our last weekly review. Shingles and Lath are in good demand at previous rates. As will be seen from our list of sales, two cargoes of Canadian Lumber—the first of the season, changed hands, affording a fair profit to the importer after paying 10 per cent duty in gold. It is expected that the great bulk of the Lumber cut during the past winter in the Georgian Bay country will find a market in this city, as freights are too high to admit of its being sent East. As long as Lumber commands present prices in the West, the Canadian manufacturers will make a fair profit, notwithstanding they have to pay a duty of 10 per cent in gold. The receipts on the market this morning were light, and all were promptly taken at full prices. The market is firm. Sales were: cargo schr W. H. [illegible] from Muskegon, [illegible]; cargo schr Green Merrow from [illegible] River, Canada, [illegible] cargo schr [illegible] Alice from Canada, [illegible] good and [illegible]; cargo schr [illegible] from Holland, [illegible]

The following were the only transactions:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 29.

Prices have again advanced, and for the best makes we are able higher than on Saturday. Light weight Standard Sheetings are ½c higher. Bleached goods are firm. Trade opens fair, and our jobbers expect a good business this week. We quote closing prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Tuesday Evening, May 29.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these shipments and receipts are really those of the day preceding:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the actual receipts to-day up to 4 o'clock:

Illinois Central	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]
St. Louis & Alton	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The entered sales to-day up to four o'clock were as follows:

Illinois Central Scale	[illegible]
Burlington Scale	[illegible]
St. Louis & Alton Scale	[illegible]
Northwestern Scale	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The market to-day has been fairly active. The advices from New York imparted a decidedly firmer feeling, and all offerings were quickly taken at full rates, and a good stock a trifle higher rates were realized, than prevailed on the closing days of last week. Sales embrace 611 head, which were taken by shippers, stockers, and city butchers at $5.00 @5.75 for inferior Cows, and common stock cattle, $6.00@6.75 for medium to fair butchers' stock; $7.00@ 7.75 for fair to good Steers and Oxen, and $8.00@8.50 for prime to choice Steers averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. The supply is chiefly of good shipping cattle, and all answering this description found ready sale at remunerative prices.

The yards are cleared of stock, and the market closes strong, at a trifling advance. The reported transactions were as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS.

From the returns made to the Board of Trade we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the actual receipts to-day:

Illinois Central	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]
St. Louis & Alton	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Great Eastern	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The entered sales to-day up to four o'clock are as follows:

Illinois Central Scale	[illegible]
Burlington Scale	[illegible]
St. Louis & Alton Scale	[illegible]
Northwestern Scale	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Entered sales to-day number 4,604 head, at a range of $[illegible] for stock Hogs, and fair grades, [illegible] The market to-day for fair to good smooth lots, were [illegible] off the cars. As we have said for the last [illegible] sales, prices have been an active one. A "light rush" is looked for the present week, and this fact has imparted to holders, firmer views, and stiffened the market generally. Sales to-day have been made at fair prices, sellers turning a 'deaf ear' to all entreaties for reductions. We quote the market, at the close, active and buoyant, at yesterday's rates.

Sales were as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW CHICAGO MARKET.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 212,575 bu; shipped, 186,[illegible] bu. Received last week, [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 123,578 bu; shipped, 186,[illegible] bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 13,822 bu; shipped, 1,800 bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,300 bu; shipped, [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.45@4.50.

BROOM CORN—Market inactive and nominal at [illegible]

BUTTER—Received, 29,893 lbs; shipped, 111,287 lbs. The demand for good grades is active, both for shipping and on local account. [illegible]

BAGGING—The demand is fair, and sales made [illegible]

CHEESE—The market exhibits a fair degree of activity, and with moderate stock, remains firm [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—The market is firm with a good demand. We quote:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Are in good demand and steady. We quote:

EGGS—Under a temporary scarcity prices are ½c higher. Round lots are selling to-day at 13½@14c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The general features of the market remain the same. Foreign Fruits, owing to the advance in gold, are higher in New York, though prices here are not materially changed. Oranges are very firm at the recent advance. Choice dried fruits are in active request and higher. We quote:

FISH—The demand is fairly active for nearly all descriptions. [illegible]

GREASE—Market quiet, but firm. Sales to-day [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received, 33 brls; shipped, 617 brls. [illegible]

HAY—Is quiet. Prairie loose on wagons, is coming in from the country, quite freely, and offerings are lower. At wholesale the market is steady. We quote:

HIDES—The demand is fairly active and prices [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Are steady and in good demand at previous quotations, viz:

LEATHER—Trade is fair, and the market rules firm at the following rates:

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Are in steady demand and firm at the following quotations, viz:

NAILS—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

OILS—Linseed continues quiet at [illegible]

CARBON OIL—There is but little being done in Carbon, though with usage closing the market is firm at our quotations.

POTATOES—Were in better demand and firmer. Sales were: [illegible]

POULTRY—Sales were: [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 33,180 lbs Cut Meats, and 170 lbs Lard; shipped, [illegible] The market to-day was quiet, but there was a firmer feeling among holders, and sellers were asking higher prices.

Mess Pork—Market firmer. Sales: [illegible]

Bulk Meats—Sales 20,000 lbs Shoulders at 11½c loose.

Lard—Market firmer, but nominal at 18c for Prime steam, and 22¼c for Prime Kettle.

PAINTS—We make some slight changes in our quotations, as follows:

PIG IRON—Is fairly active and firm. With the exception of $2.50 ℘ ton on Scotch Pig, prices are unchanged. We quote:

PAPER—We note a reduction of 1c on Wrapping Paper. The market is quiet at prices given below:

PAPER STOCK—Is quiet, and unchanged as follows:

RICE—Patna and Rangoon are ½c higher. Arracan is unchanged. There is no Carolina Rice in the market, and our quotations are entirely nominal. We quote:

SOAPS—Are in good request and firm, owing to the advance in the raw material. Some brands are higher. We now quote:

STARCH—The following are the agents' quotations:

SUGARS—There is a good consumptive demand for both Raw and Refined, and full prices are maintained. The stock of Refined is becoming reduced. We quote:

SORGHUM—Market very dull. Sales were [illegible]

SYRUPS—New York Syrups and West India Molasses are 5c higher. We revise quotations accordingly:

SODA AND SALERATUS—Are in good request and firm at our quotations, viz:

SALT—Shipped, 1,912 brls. Market firm. Sales were: 150 brls at $2.45. We quote:

SEEDS—Received, 16,892 lbs; shipped, 2,608 lbs. There is nothing doing, and the market is entirely nominal. We omit quotations.

TEAS—Are in good demand and firm at our quotations:

TALLOW—Is firm at 12@13½c for country. Prime city is held at 13c.

TOBACCO—Choice varieties are in good request, and very firm. Common descriptions are steady. We continue to quote:

WOOD—The demand is fair, and prices firm. [illegible]

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—The demand is fairly active. The stocks are adequate, and prices remain steady at our quotations:

WINES AND LIQUORS—Are in better demand and firm at our previous rates:

WOOL—The market is quiet but firm. Holders are firm in their views. We quote:

[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............May 29.

Prop Niagara, McGregor, Goderich, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Tompkins, Superior, sundries.
Bark American Union, Larey, Buffalo.
Bark Hans Crocker, Buffalo, 300 m lumber.
Bark Pride of America, McIlwain, Port Colborne.
Bark John Sweeney, McPherson, East Saginaw, 300 m lumber.
Bark Thos. Chase, Bay City, 225 m lumber.
Bark E. B. Goff, Kerr, St. Clair, 300 tons coal.
Bark Ouarda, Bradley, Buffalo, 173 tons coal.
Bark Cleveland, Davis, Green Bay, 210 m lumber.
Bark Nauttiant, Hall, Oconto, 300 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo.
Schr Maine, Williams, Grand Haven, 70 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Williams, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, Baillie, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Empress, Lawless, Bay City, 245 m lumber.
Schr C. G. Alvord, Dodge, Detroit, 285 m lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, D. S. Rees, Bay City, 230 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, 170 m lumber.
Schr Eliza [illegible], Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Hanson, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Sun, Cowell, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Manistee, 60 m lumber.
Schr Ottis Rhogge, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Paterson, Peckard's Pier, 65 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Baxter's Bay, 131 cords wood.
Schr Eva Bell, Port Sheldon, 75 cords wood.
Schr Helen Bloxd, Beggs, Wilkinson's Pier, 100 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Kalamazoo, 70 cords wood.
Schr M. S. Scott, Harris, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr New Hampshire, Lee, Peckard's Pier, 40 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Jacobs, Menominee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Portia, Scott, Muskegon, 76 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], East Saginaw, 210 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Traverse, Menominee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Fisher Glazier, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Scow [illegible], Hoborton, White Lake, 75 m lumber.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Night Express	*4:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Janesville Accommoda'n	*4:00 p. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Woodstock Accommoda'n	*4:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.

GALENA DIVISION.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton & Cedar Rapids	9:15 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Fulton & Iowa	*7:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	9:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Rockford & Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva & Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	*9:00 a. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Express	*4:00 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Night Accommodation	11:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Kenosha Accommodat'n	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	6:00 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Rosehill Accommodat'n	1:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*6:40 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*4:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Night Express	*[illegible]	†11:30 a. m.

CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express and Lake Shore	5:15 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE LINE—DEPOT CORNER HARRISON AND SHERMAN STREETS.

TOLEDO LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Day Express	*7:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Night Express	*10:00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

DETROIT LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Express	7:30 a. m.	11:30 a. m.
Fast Line	5:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Kankakee Acco'n	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:30 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:30 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*5:45 p. m.	*7:10 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:00 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Aurora	5:30 p. m.	8:15 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express and Mail	8:10 a. m.	8:35 p. m.
Night Express	8:45 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

(Late Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railway.)

	Leave Chicago.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Express	7:10 p. m.	5:50 a. m.
Lansing Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:30 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m. for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

*Sunday excepted, †Monday excepted, ‡Saturday excepted.

Special Notices.

Rheumatism.

OF ALL THE "DISEASES" TO WHICH THE HUMAN RACE is heir, there is none more prevalent nor distressing than RHEUMATISM, and with regard to none it may safely be asserted it is the least understood and the most unsuccessfully treated of the whole catalogue of ills.

Yet such are the virtues of "JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND" that the most inveterate cases, at once yield to its curative properties. This unrivalled "preparation" is receiving more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy than any other medicine ever offered to the public. Physicians of the highest standing recommend it as the most reliable and effectual remedy for Rheumatism, and for Neuralgic Pains. It is a Vegetable Compound, and always taken internally.

For sale by BURNHAMS & VANSCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, and Druggists generally.

Dr. James,

Formerly of New Orleans, and now at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., cures all private diseases.

Syphilis, the destroyer of thousands—primary, secondary, tertiary and hereditary—cured with the use of a nonsalivator, a positive cure for this terrible and much to be dreaded poison. Avoid mercury, iodide potassa, arsenic, sarsaparilla, decoctions, slops, cod liver oil. These drugs will not eradicate this poison from the system—only dries it up to break out at some future time in its most hideous aspect. Ask those who have been treated for this disease with these drugs, and hear what they say. Gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, diabetes and all diseases of a private nature, successfully and scientifically treated. With the experience of fifteen years in New Orleans—thirteen years of which time conducting the largest hospital in the United States—and for the last three years in Chicago, with testimonials from Professors of Medical Colleges and well known Doctors of the United States, eulogistic of his professional skill, should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of those requiring such services as he renders.

Dr. James is permanently located at 86 Randolph street, up stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in this city. His reputation has nowhere in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excesses of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B. by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 213 East Madison st., (up-stairs), between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address, with stamp, W. S. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6188, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Borroughs,

173 Wells street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of secret diseases, Syphilis, in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pains in Joints, Affections of the Kidneys, disease of the Heart, Throat, Nose and Skin, and all those affections arising from a secret habit of youth which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible and in the end destroy both body and mind.

YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A cure for those who have injured themselves by secret habits.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of Genital Debility, or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Spermatorrhea, etc. Can be permanently cured in from 30 days to two months by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines. Dr. Borroughs [illegible] where it may prove unavoidable, after a fair trial. IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Female Complaints treated with great success. Our Periodical Drops will bring on the courses in case of obstruction from any cause. Consultations free. Address DR. BORROUGHS, 173 Wells street, corner Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, the only perfect dye. No disappointments—no ridiculous tints. Signed, William A. Batchelor, New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, restores and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

The Shaking Martyrs

Of Fever and Ague, instead of being dosed for months with quinine, to the ruin of the general health, are now cured by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, without danger of a relapse, by a judicious use of this invaluable invigorant. Taken as a safeguard against malarious diseases, it averts an attack of Chills and Fever. It is also a positive remedy for Dyspepsia. Sold by all Druggists.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs!

Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

Marriage and Celibacy.

An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Doctor N. Rosenberg.

The only practitioner here of the celebrated [illegible] Office, Clark street, Rooms 13 and 14. P. O. Box 2313.

Dr. Bicknell's Syrup.

The great Cholera Remedy. Also for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Summer Complaint, Pain or Cramps in Stomach or Bowels, Sick or Sour Stomach, Painters' Colic, &c. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CALIFORNIA SILVER MINING COMPANY, Chicago, [illegible] The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at Room No. 2 Crosby's Opera House, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at [illegible]

JOHN MASON LOOMIS, Secretary.

City Matters.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN SOUTH WATER STREET, FROM VAN BUREN [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING VAN BUREN STREET FROM STATE STREET TO MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 23d, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their Office, until 11 a. m. on Wednesday, June 6th, 1866, for the curbing, grading and paving with wooden block pavement, Van Buren street from State street to Michigan avenue, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Said improvement will be paid for from the special assessment levied to defray the cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Paving Van Buren Street," and be accompanied with the usual $250 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, and is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAINS ON SOUTH WELLS, EAST VAN BUREN, SOUTH LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STREETS AND WABASH AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 21, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works at their office, until 11 a. m. Thursday, May 31st, 1866, from the drain-layers licensed by the Board, for the laying of private drains on South Wells street, from Van Buren to Taylor; on East Van Buren, from State street to Michigan avenue; South La Salle, from Madison to Jackson; on Washington, from State to Michigan avenue; on Wabash avenue, from Twelfth to Twenty-second streets, as have been ordered, or shall be ordered, by the Common Council, or shall be laid by the owners of the lots on said streets and avenue, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

The price will state the rate per foot for the drains, including all corners and junctions, and the price for each catch-basin or ["Y"] feet in height, complete with suitable trap, cover, etc. [illegible]

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Private Drains on South Wells, East Van Buren, South La Salle, Washington streets, or Michigan avenue, and be accompanied with the usual $250 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, and is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIRS OF STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 a. m. Wednesday, May 30, 1866, for keeping in complete repair all the street lamps belonging to the city, from June 1st, 1866, to April 1st, 1867, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Repairs of Street Lamps," and be accompanied with the usual $250 bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Board.

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the conditions of this advertisement, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary skill, experience, energy and ability for doing the work, and is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, Room No. 14, Chicago, May 18th, 1866.

Public Notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to-wit:

Warrant No. 754 West, dated May 4th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the filling, grading and planking of an alley in the south half of block 25, Canal Trustees' subdivision of Sec. 7, Town 39, Range 14 E, running from Hoyne to Robey street.

Warrant 755 West, dated May 5th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the extension of Noble street from West Eighteenth street to Canal Port avenue of the width of fifty feet.

Warrant 756 North, dated May 5th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the filling, grading and planking of the alleys in blocks 6, 7, 8 and 11, Delevan's Addition to Chicago, and situated between West White street and Chicago avenue and between Sedgwick and Townsend streets.

All persons interested in said assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office; in default of such payment the said assessments will be collected at the cost and expense of persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, Room No. 14, Chicago, May 17th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that the following described warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to-wit:

Warrant 800 South, dated May 4th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the filling, grading and curbing, and paving with wooden block pavement, Prairie avenue, from the North line of Sixteenth street to the North line of Twenty-second street.

Warrant No. 804 South, dated May 5th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for curbing with curb-stone, grading and graveling, and paving on Dearborn street, from Harrison street to [illegible] street from the East side of State street to the East side of Prairie avenue.

All persons interested in said special assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office; in default of such payment the said assessments will be collected at the cost and expense of persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years the following described tracts and lots of land belonging to the School Fund, viz.:

[illegible]

CHARLES F. CHASE, School Agent, No. 2 Court House.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN East Van Buren street, from State street to Michigan avenue.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, situated in the city of Chicago, by an ordinance passed May 21st, 1866, ordering a private drain to be laid from each of said lots or pieces of land, connecting the same with the public sewer in said street.

[illegible]

Part of Lot or Block.	Sub-Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Addition.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.

An experienced CUSTOM CUTTER, now connected with a first-class custom house in the city of Springfield, wishes to make an engagement in Chicago on or after the first of June. Salary $1,200. Address, by mail or telegraph, P. O. Box 1145, Springfield, Mass.

Medical.

DR. MARK'S

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Celebrated Remedy is an Infallible Cure for SYPHILIS in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

[illegible]

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure

Is the only medicine that will cure SYPHILIS in all its stages and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the syphilitic poison or virus from the system.

Symptoms of the First or Primary Stage.

[illegible]

Symptoms of the Secondary Stage of Syphilis.

[illegible]

Symptoms of Third or Tertiary Stage Syphilis.

[illegible]

Advice to the Afflicted!

Read the symptoms above described of each stage of Syphilis, and procure at once the medicines for the stage with which you suffer. They will effectually cure you.

A Treatise on Syphilitic Diseases, giving plain directions to cure the different stages, accompanies each package of the medicine.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are an infallible cure of RHEUMATISM, no matter how long standing or how bad. They remove the cause, and the cure is CERTAIN AND PERMANENT.

☞ The Medicines will be sent by Express to all parts of the country, on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for boxing and shipping. Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., and at their Branch Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Celebrated Salve will cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm & Toothache in from Three to Ten Minutes.

A trial will convince the most incredulous of its almost miraculous power and efficacy in removing warts and moles, which are always offensive to the eye, impairing one's beauty, and instantly curing the tormenting Pains from Corns and Toothache. Price 25 cents, and Ten Cents to prepay postage on the same. Sent to all parts of the country on receipt of the price. ☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

DR. CARTER'S

COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days, and has cured thousands upon thousands of cases of Consumption after physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patients given up to die. This Balsam is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the civilized world.

N. B.—Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else. Price 25 cents for trial bottle; large bottles, $1.00 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., 70 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all Druggists.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY

DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

And he MUST get it. Tell him

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

AND

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent us of its efficacy.

BUY IT. TRY IT. BE CURED.

Price, One Dollar.

Sold everywhere. R. SCOVIL Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Stomach Bitters — Cures Dyspepsia.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Increases the Appetite.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Strengthens the System.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Assists Digestion.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Regulate the Acidity of the Stomach.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Cures Diarrhea.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are the best Stimulant in use.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Relieve Constipation.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are unequalled for General Debility.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Cures Nervous Headache.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are sold by all Retail Druggists.
Roback's Stomach Bitters — Are for sale by Wholesale Druggists.

Roback's Stomach Bitters are the only Bitters that should be used by the people, from the fact that they are made from pure drugs and liquor.

The Bitters are manufactured under the superintendence of one of the best chemists in the United States. Great care is taken in the selection of the drugs from which they are compounded. In presenting these Bitters to the public, we would call their especial attention to the above facts, and we submit that if, once compared with any other Bitters manufactured, the result will be unanimous in favor of Roback's Stomach Bitters. We only ask the people to be the judge. PRINCE, WALTON & CO., Successors to C. W. Roback, Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Railroads.

Office Chicago & Rock Island R. R. Company.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1866.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday the eighth day of June next.

The poll will be opened at eleven (11) a. m., and closed at twelve (12) m.

C. W. DURANT, President.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 3, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, at 11 a. m. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secy.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 226 & 228 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

City Notices.

NOTICE—TO LAY DRAINS IN EAST VAN BUREN STREET, FROM STATE TO MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, May 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following described lots or pieces of land, that the Common Council [illegible] May 21st, 1866, ordering a private drain to be laid from each of said lots or pieces of land, connecting the same with the public sewer in said street, [illegible] the said drains to be laid within ten (10) days from the date hereof, the said work to be done by one of the drain layers licensed by the Board, according to the proper specifications on file in this office.

Part of Lot or Block.	Sub-Lot.	Lot.	Bl'k.	Addition.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Medical.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO!

Now that the hot weather is fast approaching, and much thought and care should be exercised by all prudent citizens, it is thought proper to give a few directions to the people of the city, a few regulations, since upon the subject of health. How to remain healthy we present below:

1. Much caution should be used in eating. Do not crowd the stomach, but use of food, sound, healthy food, only what the organs of digestion can easily digest. If a tonic is required, use

ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS

2. Eat at regular intervals, and not oftener than three times a day; and, above all things, eat slowly; take time to eat. If you work at night, eat lightly. As an appetizer, ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS has no equal.

3. Avoid all articles which you have found by experience to be indigestible or to disagree with you. The best known remedy for indigestion are ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

4. Avoid the free use of spirituous and malt liquors; but if in the habit of using them, do not suddenly discard them. Avoid drinking too freely of water, nor any other fluid, directly before or after meals. The best liquor or stimulant to drink immediately before or after eating are ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

5. Keep your feet dry and head cool. Keep the bowels open, but not too free. The best medicine for this purpose is ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS. Roback's Blood Pills contain no mercury, or other injurious ingredients; they are sugar-coated.

6. Avoid too hasty exercise immediately before or after meals, and never allow yourself to sit in a current of air while in a state of perspiration. To prevent taking cold, keep the bowels regular by the use of ROBACK'S BLOOD PILLS, and use ROBACK'S BITTERS as a tonic and stimulant.

7. Bathe should be indulged in as often as once a week, and with water not colder than five degrees above the temperature of the atmosphere; in wiping use moderate friction. This is equally as necessary for the promotion of health as the ROBACK MEDICINES. They are both unavoidable to perfect health.

8. Keep the digestive organs in a condition to perform their natural functions, and do not allow the liver to become torpid. The most reliable medicine for this purpose is ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

9. Have regular hours for sleep; six or eight hours usually being all that is required. It is better to keep the body and mind actively employed. The use of ROBACK'S BITTERS produce the most pleasant effect.

By a little attention to the above suggestions, you need not have any fears of Cholera, or any other disease. Keep on with your daily pursuits uninterrupted. The best medicine for the purification of the BLOOD is ROBACK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It cures all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. The

ROBACK'S BITTERS

BLOOD PURIFIER

AND

BLOOD PILLS,

Are sold at wholesale by the following Druggists in Chicago, to whom orders should be addressed:

H. W. ADAMS & HITCHCOCK, 65 South Water-st.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake-st.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st.
W. M. HENDRICKSON, 119 Clark-st.
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.
POST & BADEAU, 192 Lake-st.
J. H. REED & CO., 32 Lake-st.
JULIUS ROEHHELD, 39 N. Clark-st.
CHAS. G. Smith, 1 and 3 Randolph-st.
SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

THE FOLLOWING

Retail Druggists

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

HAVE

Roback's Stomach Bitters,
Blood Purifier,
And Blood Pills,

Always on hand, and will be most happy to wait upon their customers, not only to sell Roback's Medicines, but all other goods in their line.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street.
BAEDEKER, ADOLPHUS, 146 West Lake street.
BAKER, WM., cor. Wright and Jefferson streets.
BIRCH & WADSWORTH, 328 West Madison street.
BIROTH, HENRY, 157 Archer Road.
BRABROOK, JOSEPH F., 169 West Harrison street.
BRONOLD, HENRY, 208 North Clark street.
BRYAN, ALEXANDER B., 80 West Madison street.
BRYAN, FREDERICK A., 93 Dearborn street.
BUCK & RAYNOR, 93 Clark street.
BUSING, HUGO L., 669 Canal street.
CHAMPLIN & CO., 155 Clark street.
CLOSS, CHRISTIAN F., 247 North Clark street.
DANIELS, JABEZ J., 580 West Lake street.
D'EVERS, HENRY G., 151 West Madison street.
DELL, M. MRS., 381 Canal street.
DIETZSCH, EMIL, 192 Blue Island avenue.
DOERR, JOSEPH, 219 Wells street.
DORENBURG, D., 191 West Randolph street.
DUCHE, FERDINAND, 143 Milwaukee avenue.
DYCHE, GEO. F., 92 Randolph street.
ELDE, CONSTANTINE E., 417 Clark street.
FRICH, VICTOR, 124 Clark street.
FERNOW, LUDWIG, 393 North Wells street.
FREDICKE BROTHERS, 472 State street.
FUHRING, FERDINAND, 156 West Randolph street.
GALE BROTHERS, 202 Randolph street.
MULLER, WILLIAM H., 130 Wells street.
PAINE, JAMES D., 166 State street.
PARSONS, JOHN & CO., 41 Clark street.
PICK, CHARLES, 417 Clark street.
PORTER, EDWARD W., 124 Dearborn street.
REDLICH, HENRY, 35 Green Bay street.
REIF, ALBIN, 549 Clark street.
REYNOLDS, W. E., 371 Canal street.
ROEHHELD, JULIUS, 39 North Clark street.
SARGENT, EZEKIEL H., 83 Randolph and 64 State street.
SCHLOETZER, EDWARD T., 126 North Clark street.
SCHRADER, FREDERIC, 163 North Clark.
SCHULTZ, OTTO, 124 Cottage Grove avenue.
SCOVIL, H., 79 Randolph street.
SHERMAN, HENRY, 283 Clark street, corner of Van Buren.
SMALL, JAMES L., 188 Clark street.
SOBEY, JOSEPH, 65 Clark street.
STAHL, EDWARD E., northeast corner of Van Buren and Wells streets.
STUART, F. A., 1008 State street, corner of Twenty-second.
SULLIVAN, JAMES F., 183 West Madison street.
STREET, HENRY, corner of Desplaines and Kinzie streets.
WHITE, WILLIAM F., 30 West Madison street.
GARDENER, CHARLES H., 25 North Clark street.
GOLL, BRUNO, 565 Canal street.
GROFF, COHN, 504 State street.
HAYES, JOHN L. & CO., 246 Clark street.
HERNAN, DANIEL, Archer Road, cor. Halsted.
HENDRICKSON, WILLIAM M., 119 Clark street.
HERCHER, CHARLES F., 393 Larrabee st.
HEYLMANN, CHARLES, 63 West Lake street.
HITCHCOCK & CO., 527 State street, corner Harrison.
HOFFMAN, FERDINAND W., 87 Washington street.
HOLTZ, GODLEITZ, 218 Lake street.
HOOKER, F. H. & M., 56 and 58 West Randolph street.
HOOPER, JOHN H., 2 Rush st.
HOTTINGER, ANTON, corner Sedgwick and Goethe sts.
JEROME, MILTON, 213 Clark st.
JONES, GEORGE C., corner State and 16th sts.
KINGSBURY & MARCHANT, 392 West Randolph st.
KURTZ, JOSEPH, 513 Halsted st.
LAKE, WALDO W., DR., 30 West Randolph st., corner Canal.
LOHMANN, WILLIAM, corner Clybourne ave. and Larrabee st.
McPHERSON, GEORGE, 163 Clark st.
MACKINNIS, THOMAS, 81 Milwaukee ave.
MAHLA, FREDERICK, 387 State st.
MARCHANT & KINGSBURY, 392 West Randolph st.
MATHENY, WILLIAM M., 242 Clark st.
MATTHEI, ERNEST, 41 Blue Island ave.
MEAD & BRO., 541 Canal st.
MERCEREAU, THOMAS W. V. P., 144 S. Clark st.
MILL, JAMES W., 119 West Adams st.
MORIARTY, DAVID P., 183 State st.
MOTTRAM, THOMAS T., 232 West Randolph st.
MULLER, ERNST G., 432 State st.
WHITFIELD, THOS. & CO., corner State and Van Buren sts.
WILLARD, JOSEPH, 208 State st.
WOLTERSDORF, LOUIS, 114 Blue Island av.
WUENSCHE, CHARLES, 165 Milwaukee av.

PROPRIETORS,

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

(Successors to DR. C. W. ROBACK,)

Nos. 56, 58, 60 & 62 East Third street,

CINCINNATI, O.

MISS TENNESSEE'S
MISS TENNESSEE'S

(The Wonderful Child)

(The Wonderful Child)

MAGNETIC LIFE ELIXIR,
MAGNETIC LIFE ELIXIR,

FOR

CLEANSING THE BLOOD,
CLEANSING THE BLOOD,

AND

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

THE GREAT SUCCESS this Elixir has met with induced me to put it before the public, and all I ask is to give it a fair trial, and it will then recommend itself. It will remove all dark spots, moths, pimples, or any eruption upon the face or body, and will give the complexion a clear and healthy color, and if the directions are properly followed, the skin will become almost transparent.

The properties and composition of this syrup are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, and have a wonderful effect upon the liver, and cleansing the system of all other impurities, and restores a person to perfect health.

The properties and composition of this syrup were made known to me when a child, and I obtained it in my practice, and from the great success I have had [illegible]

Prepared only by Miss Tennessee, the great Clairvoyant, and Magnetic Doctress, No. 492 West Fulton, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

TO THE LADIES.

THE

"CIRAGE FRANCAIS"

Or French Dressing, is the most superb article [illegible]

[illegible]

WHOLESALE DEPOT IN CHICAGO,

FARGO, BILL & CO.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Proprietors,

Office, [illegible] Milk Street, Boston.

Lake Park Property

FOR SALE.

This property is situated on Dennis Lake, [illegible]

[illegible]

$10 to $30 per Day

Can be made by buying a County Right, or taking an Agency for

Brougher's Patent Excelsior Broom Head or Wrapper,

With which any person in ten minutes can make a first class broom [illegible]

J. C. BREWSTER, 19 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

Are now prepared to receive orders for the

NEW FIVE CENT COIN.

In sums of $10 to $1,000. The Government will pay the charges on coin, on all sums of fifty dollars and over. For less than fifty dollars the charges will be $1.75. The coin will be ready for delivery in about a month.

O. W. BARRETT, Agent.

EMPLOYMENT

At your own homes. Thousands can realize a hundred dollars weekly. No utensils required except those found in every household. Profits 100 per cent. Demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address BROWN & CO., 64 Broadway, New York.

Transportation.

1866.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will, during the season, run their Line of First Class UPPER CABIN STEAMERS Tri-Weekly between Chicago, Milwaukee, Ogdensburg, Oswego, Toronto, and Ogdensburg, carrying Freight and Passengers with promptness and despatch.

Direct connections are made at Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent and Oswego with lines of Railroads, steamers and Canal Boats leading to New York, Boston, Montreal, and all points in New England and Northern New York.

Through Freight subject to one transhipment only. These steamers have large Cabins and State Rooms, ample and finely furnished for first-class passengers, and [illegible] commodious. No efforts will be spared to maintain the reputation of this as the cheapest and best route.

AGENTS.

J. MYERS, No. 2 Astor House, New York.
O. DIMICK, No. 74 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 7 State street, Boston.
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburg.
A. B. SMITH, Cape Vincent.
FRENCH, CHILD & CO., Cleveland.
WALKER, HAYS & CO., Toledo.
[illegible]
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
N. J. HOWE, Chicago.
JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

WILLS, DUNHAM & HOIT,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

244 South Water Street, Chicago,

DEALERS IN

Cordage, Twines, Canvas,

Oakum, Tackle Blocks, Chains, Anchors, Tar, Pitch, &c.

HAY ROPE, HIDE ROPE, LATH YARN.

Tents, Tarpaulins, Awnings & Wagon Covers.

☞ Bunting Flags on hand and made to order.

J. P. WILLS. G. B. DUNHAM. S. P. HOIT.

Proposals.

10,000 POUNDS BLACK TEA FOR SALE.

OFFICE SUBSISTENCE COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, [illegible]

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) for the purchase of 10,000 pounds of Black Tea will be received until [illegible]

The Tea is sold because not required for issue; it is in original packages, the other packed in [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Tea," and addressed to the undersigned.

M. F. SMALL, Brevet Colonel and C. S.

TO BUILDERS.

Proposals are invited for Building the High School at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of G. P. RANDALL, Esq., Architect, Chicago, or of [illegible]

Proposals must be submitted on or before June 5th, in writing, and addressed to John H. BRYANT, [illegible]

JOHN H. BRYANT,
[illegible]
J. CHRISTMAN,
Directors.

Princeton, Ill., May 19, 1866.

Auction Sales.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, NASHVILLE, TENN., May 17, 1866.

I will offer for sale, at public auction, at the Government Franklin shops, in Nashville, Tenn., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, and continuing from day to day until all is disposed of, a large lot of serviceable Quartermaster's stores, at no longer required by the United States shops, consisting in part as follows:

[illegible]

TOOLS.

This list includes all kinds of tools, only a small part enumerated: [illegible]

MATERIAL.

This list includes all kinds of material used by the Government in a shop of this kind [illegible]

This property is all securely, and not required by the Government, and will be sold without reserve. Purchasers desiring information respecting any of the property will be furnished by applying to the [illegible]

Terms cash, in Government funds. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. of each day.

By order of [illegible]

[illegible] Col. and Dep'y Q. M.

Business Cards.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

WOOL

Commission Merchants,

227 South Water-st., Chicago.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.

154 SOUTH WATER-ST., Chicago,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard & Tallow Oils,

STEARIC LIGHTS,

TAXINE AND TALLOW CANDLES,

General Dealers in LUBRICATING and BURNING OILS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. C. C. SMITH and Dr. TEMPLE S. HOYNE have associated themselves together, and will [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, May 28th, 1866. C. C. SMITH.

TO LUMBERMEN.—We desire to call the attention of Lumbermen and others using Engines and Machinery, to our

Portable and Stationary Engines,

AND OUR DOUBLE AND SINGLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

[illegible]

MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

[illegible]

A North Side Outrage.—A party refused polecat Division at Archer's last bowling room, on the northwest corner of Clark and Ohio streets, yesterday afternoon, when the latter gentleman ejected the polecat from the premises, and in so doing, it is said, he used a little force. The polecat, however, was not hurt, but it is said that the proprietor of the bowling room was highly enraged at the ejectment.

Injured.—A young man named Thomas John, residing at Bridgeport, Saturday night, while jumping the county of a number of discreditable boys who had fallen into a house on Wells street. One of the women, Sarah Pearson, was particularly abusive in language, and in order to be heard, he jumped down from the window, and in so doing he sustained a sprained ankle, and was laid up for a time. She was taken before Justice Morrison, and fined $10 and costs, and in default of payment she was locked up.

Gambling at Work.—About midnight on Monday, a gambling house, in Hamilton, was powerfully disturbed by Lieutenant Gunther, who, with a number of officers, went to the place, and, after a short search, found the place in full blast. The officers, on entering, found a number of men and boys, who, at the sight of the officers, ran in all directions, and, in falling, he gave one of the ruffians a vigorous kick in the ribs, which sent him howling, and the other, without his companions had been shaken, hooked him away, and left Mr. Gunther without.

The Mozart Anniversary.—The American Bapist Free Mission Society will hold its twenty-third anniversary to-day, in the Second Baptist Church, the exercises to commence at ten o'clock in the morning. Rev. D. W. Anderson, a colored preacher from Washington, will preach the morning sermon on Wednesday evening. Rev. A. L. Post, President of the Society, will preach on Thursday morning, and will be assisted by Prof. C. Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Kimball, Rev. Dr. Raven, and George Hoadland. The Students of the High School, who are introduced into the Bryant & Stratton College is only one of numerous proofs of the ever-growing enterprise of its proprietors.

Board of Police Commissioners.—The Board of Police Commissioners, held their regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Police Headquarters. Present Commissioners Wentworth and Good.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from Henry O. Apel, a baker, surveyor, complaining of an unfair contract given to Mr. Wm. Lamphier, for a new of lumber.

On motion, the Health Office was notified to make his appearance at the next meeting of the Board to give the Board the information asked for.

Inspector Bullard, Sergeant Bullard and William Otto, as patrolman, were assigned to duty on the Bridewell Hospital and Dead House.

An application was received from several inspectors for a raise of pay, but the application was laid on the table, as it appeared that the Board had no power to grant the request, the matter was left over for consideration.

Inspector Bullard, acting for Capt. Hickey, of the Police Station, asked for certain property in his station, which he stated was needed for the station, in certain cases, such as drunkenness, and asked the Board to instruct Mr. Hudson to furnish the station with the property. The matter was left over for consideration, and Mr. Bullard, Mr. Hudson, in which no decision was reached, the matter was left over for consideration with the City Attorney on the matter, and at a late hour the Board adjourned sine die.

Amusements.—Sigma Horse.—"The Streets of New York" made drew a full house last evening, and was received with great favor, the chief objection being that it was too much like a dream, and that it would be better if it was more much like the real reality, without attempting to be so very sensational. Mr. Bishop's Hamlet, which was announced for last night, was postponed on account of the illness of the leading lady, who was taken with a violent attack of the ague, which, in falling, he gave one of the ruffians a vigorous kick in the ribs, which sent him howling, and the other, without his companions had been shaken, hooked him away, and left Mr. Gruffins without.

The Mozart Anniversary.—The American Baptist Free Mission Society will hold its twenty-third anniversary to-day, in the Second Baptist Church, the exercises to commence at ten o'clock in the morning. Rev. D. W. Anderson, a colored preacher from Washington, will preach the morning sermon on Wednesday evening. Rev. A. L. Post, President of the Society, will preach on Thursday morning, and will be assisted by Prof. C. Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Kimball, Rev. Dr. Raven, and George Hoadland. The Students of the High School, who are introduced into the Bryant & Stratton College is only one of numerous proofs of the ever-growing enterprise of its proprietors.

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